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# TRANSCRIPTS

FROM THE

# Municipal

# ARCHIVES OF WINCHESTER.

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# TRANSCRIPTS

FROM THE

# Municipal

# ARCHIVES OF WINCHESTER,

AND OTHER DOCUMENTS,

ELUCIDATING THE

## Government, Manners, and Customs

OF THE SAME CITY,

FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

BY

CHARLES BAILEY,

*TOWN CLERK.*

WINCHESTER:

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TO

CHARLES WRIGHT, ESQ., MAYOR,

AND THE

ALDERMEN, COUNCILLORS, AND CITIZENS OF WINCHESTER,

THE FOLLOWING

**Transcripts from the Records of the said City,**

AND OTHER DOCUMENTS,

ELUCIDATING THE GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION OF THE SAME,

FROM

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT PERIOD,

ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR

OBEDIENT AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

CHARLES BAILEY,

TOWN CLERK.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 1, 1856.

# INTRODUCTION.

Having obtained the sanction of the Town Council to publish the manuscripts entrusted to my care and responsibility as Town Clerk of this ancient and celebrated city for a period now exceeding twenty-two years, I gladly avail myself of this permission to unfold to my fellow-citizens some of the ordinances and enactments that for several centuries have regulated the domestic legislation and government of Winchester; which will enable them to become better acquainted with the history and feelings of our predecessors, and to appreciate the principle and character of men who, during their time and generation, sustained with high honour and rectitude the privileges received from their ancestors, and left unimpaired, to their successors, the long-established reputation of this city being a well-governed, godly, and peaceful community.

It may, perhaps, on the perusal of these documents,

excite surprise that a city so advanced in learning and civilisation should not have retained more ancient muniments, which might have elucidated the domestic government, and confirmed the chronicles, so largely associated with the early history of our country; but it is well explained by many historians, particularly Milner, that a fire broke out in the year 1181, in the centre of the city, which destroyed the Royal Palace, the Mint, the Guildhall, with most of the City Records, and a great portion of the houses belonging to the inhabitants. The other losses were gradually repaired; but that of the Charters and Records of a city so ancient and highly dignified, at a time when it was not customary to multiply copies of such documents, was absolutely and irreparably a national loss.

WINCHESTER,

Nov. 1, 1856.

# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Introduction | v |
| The Charter of Incorporation | 1 |
| The Ballot | 31 |
| Incorporation of Mysteries, Guilds, and Fraternities | 33 |
| Recorder | 60 |
| Observance of the Sabbath, and Processions on Holy Days | 66 |
| Amusements and Pastimes of our Forefathers | 74 |
| New Year's and other Gifts | 80 |
| The Depressed Condition and Loyalty of Winchester | 82 |
| The Plague | 91 |
| Watching, Paving, Lighting, &c. | 122 |
| Prices of Provisions | 131 |
| The Christening of Prince Arthur | 135 |
| The Marriage of Philip and Mary | 142 |
| The Surrender of the City and Castle to Oliver Cromwell | 147 |
| Royal Visits | 151 |
| Miscellaneous | 170 |

# TRANSCRIPTS

FROM THE

# ARCHIVES OF WINCHESTER.

## THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Henry II. and King John conferred upon this city all the unprecedented privileges of a Corporation, by virtue of which it became, in a certain sense, "a little independent state in the heart of the kingdom;" the chief citizens electing their own magistrates, and framing laws for their own government. Thus the Guild of Winchester, it is believed, became the first corporation in the kingdom, with full power of conveying their wares and merchandise, toll free, throughout the kingdom; making their own commercial laws; and taxing all artificers and strangers within their jurisdiction; for, by the said charter, it is recited, "That all the "citizens of Winchester shall be free from all toll, pas-"sage, duty, and custom throughout the land, and that

"none presume to distrust them in any of these things, "or to do them any injury or insult." And the following extract will exemplify how tenaciously these privileges were appreciated by our ancestors; for, in the tenth year of the reign of Henry IV., in consequence of a complaint having been made by the citizens of Winchester against the city of London for distraining freemen of the former place on selling their merchandise in London, for non-payment of toll,

It is entred in the chamber of the Guilde of the cyte of London, in the tyme of Drewgh Barantyne, Mayor of the same citie, in the tenthe yere of the Raigne of King Harry the iiij$^{th}$, after the conquest, in the booke H. :—

That the 5$^{th}$ daye of November, in the 5$^{th}$ yere of the Raigne of Harry the iiij$^{th}$, after the conquest, Ther came here before Drewghe Barantyne, Mayor, and th alderme of the citie of London, Mark le faire, maior, William Wodd, recorder, and Willia Archer, one of the bayliffs of the citie of Winchester, as well for them selfs as for the citie of the Guilde merchant of the same cytie of Winchester, grevouslye co$^{m}$playni$^{n}$ge howe that th officers of the Sheretfe of the cytie of london aforesayd had distrayned the fre men of the Guilde aforesayd for there goods bought in the sayd cytie for the custome of two shillings of every carte to be payed, to there great hurt and damage, and co$^{n}$trary to the co$^{m}$position made betwene the Mayor, Aldermen, and Cominaltie of the citie of london aforesayd, and the Mayor and the Cominaltie of the citie of Winchester aforesayd, in the

4th yere of the Raigne of Kinge Edwarde the Sonne of Kinge Harrye, assemblinge then to gether John Bolonde, then maior of london, William De leyre, John De Wangrave, Thomas Romayne, Waltr of Fynchingefelde, as in the booke wt the letter "C," in the LXXXj leaffe it is contayned, The tenor of whiche composition folowethe in theis words:—

"The Mondaye next before the feaste of thannunciation of or ladye the virgin, in the XXXiind yere of the Raigne of Kinge Edwarde the sonne of Kinge Harrye, Assemblinge then together John Boland, then mayor of london, William De leyre, John De Wangrave, Thomas Romayne, Waltr of Finchingefelde, Richard of glocitr, Nycholas of Farandon, John of Donstaple, Nicholas Picot, Thomas Selye, Hugh Pourte, Aldermen, and John of Burforthe, Shereffe, and other citizens, for them and for the cominaltie of the cytie of London; and Roger De Inkepen, then Mayor of the cytie of Winchester, and John De Kyrkebye, his concytizen, for them and the comynaltie of the cytie aforesayd, to treat upon certain contencions betwene them, moved for dyverse customes of the cytizens of Winchester by the bayliffs of London in London taken. There reasons on bothe parts beinge pposed, the contencion aforesayd ceassyd in manr and forme folowinge,—That is to saye, that all the cytizens of Winchester of there Guilde of Marchaunts be quiet in the citie of London of poundage, murage, and pannage, and other customes whatsoever they be, of their mauchandise to be takin, except tonnage of wolle of olde tyme payed: that is to saye, of the first Sacke six pence, and of evri other sacke folowinge 5d, And except the customes of lether and lames Skynnes, and

leikwyse the customes to be takin in the Ryol bank, of whome they cannot be quiet. And yet the laycthe there clayme thereunto. And that all the citizens of London be quiet frome all customes w^h^in the citie of Winchester, as well of pantage, pannage, murage, and other customes, and all man^r^ of toll.

"And for a ppetual memorye of this thinge, This composition was Inrolled in the paper of the Guilde of London in the presence of the foresayd Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens. Desyringe them and there Successors y^e^ Citizens of the cytie of Winchestre aforesayd to be discharged of the payment of the customes aforesayd, for the causes aforesayd, as they were before discharged, as aperithe in the composition aforesayd: And theruppon the sayd maior and aldermen of the cytie of London takinge advisament betwene themselfs, and lokinge uppon the composition aforesayd, Dyd deere and geve sentence that the distresses, if any were takin of the citizens of the citie of Winchester aforesayd of ther Guilde of marchants by the Shireffe of the citie of London contrary to the composition aforesayd, sholde be restored againe. And that the sayd cytizens of the Guilde of the m^r^chants of Winchester shold not frome thensforthe be distrayned by the mynisters of the Shireffe of the cytie of London contrarie to the forme of the composition aforesayd: Except that padventure a reasonable cause maye be fownde by the maior of London nowe beinge, or any of his Successors, or by any in there name, that the sayd cytizens of Winchester ought to paye the customes for the wh^h^ as aforesayd thei were Distrayned, so trustinge that if padventure suche matter by the maior of London aforesayd for the

tyme beinge may be fownde wherbye the sayd citizens of Winchester ought to be distrayned for payment of the customes aforesayd, a dew and lawfull warninge be geven therof to the citizens of Winchester aforesayd to come to the citie of London to shewe then and there if thei have or can shewe anye thinge for them selfs wherfor thei ought not to paye the customes aforesayd to the shireffe of London, or to there ministers for the tyme beinge; and if the sayde citizens of Winchester aforsayd when thei come cannot shewe reasonable cause wherfor thei ought not to paye the sayd customes to the Shireffe of London or to there mynisters, Then the sayd cytizens of Winchestre and there Successors of the Guilde aforesayd, if thei be distrayned by Shireffe of the cytie of London or there mynisters for the tyme beinge to make payment of the customes aforesayd, thei shal be compellyed to paye the same, Or els the citizens of the cytie of Winchester of there Guilde aforesayd and there Successors shal be discharged and quiet of the payment of the sayd customes."

[For suche as againe say the charter, usage, or custome of the libtie of the cytye.]

First. To the honor of almighti god, o^r holie mother the church, and of o^r soveryne Lorde the Kinge, and to the relieffe of th citie, there is a provision and consideration made wh begnthe in this wise :—

Before this tyme the wole cominaltie hathe by there corporall othe made w^th one hart, one mynde, and one assent, bounde themselfs by all there goods and catells, moveable and unmovable, wereso^vr thei be, that if it chance onye of them.

w^h god forbide, to againe say any article touchinge the charter, usage, or custome of the libertie of the cytie, or the comon pffytt of the same, by councell or helpe, privilye or openlye, in tyme to come, whn he shall be thereof convinced he shall give ten markes to the comon assayers of the cytie, wh^h shall be employed to supplie the cmon necessities when nede shall require. And if he be not of habilitie to redeeme the trespas w^t the payment of the ten markes, he shall be expellyd frome the feloshpe and the libirtie, nother for any o^thr redemption shall be reconsiled, except it be by a cmon consent. And if it chaunce any man so beinge reconsiled to offend againe, he shall by no means be admitted into the copany and feloshpe againe. Iff any pson or any psons be grevid by any man by occasion of thys pyision, all and singular of the wole cominaltie shall sustayne the coste and charge, and shall keepe him harmless to the hutermost of there power.

It will be found from time to time that most illustrious persons of the land, including even the reigning Monarchs of the day, were willing to have their names enrolled in this ancient Corporation, as will be seen from the following extracts:—

Sept^r 1st, 1682.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ths. Coward, Maior. | Jo. Warner. |
| Ri. Harris, Recorder. | Edm. Fifeilde. |
| Will. Taylor. | Tho. Wavell. |
| Anthy. Yalden. | M. Cradock. |

This day our Gratious Soveraigne Lord King Charles the 2nd was pleased to condescend to be entered to be a member of this Corporation, and is entered accordingly to be free of the Guild of Merchants of this Citty.

This day, likewise, His Royall Highnesse James, Duke of Yorke, was pleased to condescend to be entered a member of this Corporation, and is entered accordingly free of the Guild of Merchants of this Citty.

We now come to a more recent date; and observe that, on the visit of Queen Anne to this city, her illustrious Consort was also elected a Freeman.

The Nine and Twentieth day of August, 1705.

This day our most gracious Queen's Consort, His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c., was pleased to do this city the honour to be made a Citizen Freeman, and one of the Guild of Merchants of this city, and accepted the said Freedom accordingly by the Grant undermentioned; and as a mark of his Royal favour to this city, presented the officers thereof, viz., the Town Clerk with Ten Guineas, and the four Sergeants at Mace with Ten Guineas.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

We the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Winchester, in the County of Southampton, send greeting:—Know ye, that we the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, for and out of the great honour, service, and profound respect

which we sincerely profess and have for our most Gracious Queen's Consort His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Duke of Cumberland, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, &c., and of all Her Majesty's Plantations, &c., and Generalissimo of all Her Majesty's Forces, &c., have given and granted, and in and by these Presents do give and grant unto His said Royal Highness the Freedoms, Rights, Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges of a Citizen, Freeman, and of one of the Guild of Merchants of this City. In testimony whereof we the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty have caused the Common Seal of this City to be hereunto affixed, the nine and twentieth day of August, in the Fourth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1705.

And though last, not least, the venerable Warrior and Statesman, the Duke of Wellington, was enrolled a Freeman by the following entry, viz.:—

1st March, 1821.

Agreed and ordered at and by this Assembly, that His Grace Arthur, Duke of Wellington, be presented on Monday next with the Freedom of this City, as a mark of the high estimation in which His Grace is held by this Corporation for his glorious and heroic achievements in the battles of his country during the late war, and that he be called to the Bench.

It was customary for the Arms of Noblemen and Freemen to be displayed on the gates of the city, as we find from the following entry :—

22d March, 1661.

It was also agreed at this assembly that the several Coats of Arms of the several persons of great honor following shall be set upon the several Gates of this City, viz.:—

The Rt. Honble. the Duke of Somerset's on the West Gate.

The Rt. Honble. the Duke of Albemarle's on the East Gate.

The Rt. Honble. the Lord Marquis of Winchester's on the North Gate.

The Rt. Honble. the Lord of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer, on the South Gate.

It may be interesting to know that Northgate and Southgate continued to exist till 1771, when they were directed to be taken down by the following ordinance, viz.:—

Whereas Northgate and Southgate, belonging to this Corporation, have been a long time complained of as detrimental to the public in general, and to the inhabitants of this city in particular, from the lowness of the structure of the arches of the said gates, whereby a Tun of Hay and a Load of Straw can not be brought in or out of the city through the said gates

without a great diminution thereof, to the apparent loss of the buyer of these comodities. And it likewise has been represented to the Mayor and Aldermen, that from the great resort of carriages passing and re-passing through the said gates, Foot passengers have not only been interrupted by carriages, but have been in danger of their lives in attempting to go through the said gates when carriages have been passing the said gates, and especially over Northgate Bridge. It is therefore agreed and ordered, at and by this assembly, that the said two gates be immediately taken down, and the materials thereof sold; and that a compleat footway be made and added to Northgate Bridge, under the direction of the present Mayor, and by such workmen as he shall appoint, both in respect to the pulling down of the said gates, and of making an additional footway to Northgate Bridge.

We must now advert to the determination with which our ancestors adhered to the Constitution, and vindicated the rights and principles of their Charter. In full support of this assertion we will detail the following particulars:—

It appears that one Edward Harfell was very desirous of being admitted into the Corporation of Winchester, and applied to the Mayor to convene a meeting for that purpose, and also to raise him to the Bench. The Mayor, being favourable to his election, called a meeting, and proposed him accordingly. The custom was, that no

person should be admitted into the freedom of the city, or called to the Bench, without the consent of the major part of the Aldermen at the meeting. The Mayor, Recorder, and one Alderman were in favour of Harfell's nomination, and five Aldermen opposed to it; consequently the election, according to the charter, was null and void. The Mayor, determined not to be defeated—although in direct violation of the charter and the solemn oath he had taken—not only petitioned the King himself, but persuaded Harfell to do the same, in order to induce the Monarch to issue a letter mandatory for the admission of the latter into the Corporation.

The following are copies of the protestation of the major part of the Aldermen against this election, as well as the petitions alluded to, the latter containing many palpable falsehoods; but they had the intended effect, and a mandatory letter was issued accordingly for Harfell's admission, the King probably induced by political feeling, the petitioner having expressed himself as faithful and loyal to his Majesty, and a true son of the Church, and promised thereafter to serve his Majesty by using his influence in the choice of burgesses to sit in Parliament.

Sept$^{r}$ 28$^{th}$, 1682.

The Protestation of the major part of the Aldermen present in Councell Howse against Mr. Coward's admission of Mr. Edward Harfell to the Freedome of the Citie.

Whereas Thomas Coward, Esq$^{r}$., the present Maior of this citie, having sumoned us whose names are hereunder written, together with others his brethren, Aldermen of the s$^{d}$ citie, to meet him at the Guildhall of the sayd citie the day and yere above written, when and where the sayd Mr. Coward did cause to be read his Ma$^{ties}$ letters mandatory, directed to the Maior, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said citie, for the admission of Mr. Edward Harfell to the freedome of the same, and forthwith (after such admission) to call him to the Bench.

Wee, the major part of the Aldermen, desired the deferring of his admission for some short time, till we could make our addresses to his Ma$^{tie}$ and shew our reasons to the contrary. Wee then, telling Mr. Coward, the Maior, that we did believe matters had bin misrepresented to his Ma$^{tie}$, neverthelesse Mr. Coward, the Mayor, putt it to the vote whether the sayd Mr. Harfell should be imediately admitted or not, and there were only the Maior, Recorder, and one Alderman of the affirmative, and we five Aldermen of the negative; upon which wee, finding the Maior would notwithstanding admitt the sayd Mr. Harfell to the freedome, did, in the name of ourselves and the greatest part of the Corporacon, protest against the intended irregular proceedings of the Maior, and imediately departed.

After which (as we have heard) the Maior did take upon him to sweare the sayd Mr. Harfell into the freedome of the sayd citie, and called him to the Bench: this manner of admission being without precedent, to the manifest violation and breach of the antient customes, rights, and privileges of this citie, tending to the subvertion of the goverment therof, and to the ill example of posterity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anth$^{y}$. Yalden, Mayo$^{r}$. | Tho. Wavell. |
| Edm$^{d}$. Fifeild. | Jo. Warner. |
| Will. Taylor. | |

11$^{th}$ Oct$^{r}$, 1682.

A Copie of that Paper which was shewne to his Ma$^{ty}$ when att Winton, September 1$^{st}$, Anno D$^{ni}$. 1682, Giving an Account of our Proceedings at the Proposall of Mr. Edward Harfell to be a Freeman; to which his Ma$^{ty}$ was graciously pleased to answere he would leave us to the Customes and Privileges of our Citie.

Whereas by sev$^{r}$all ordinances of this citie and the customes thereof, It hath bin time out of minde that noe Maior should make any person free of this citie, or call him to the honor of the Bench, without the consent of the Major part of the Aldermen, Mr. Thomas Coward (our present Maior) hath and doth yet endeavor to bring in one Mr. Harfell to be free of this citie, and called to the Bench in despight of us his brethren, but when putt to the vote (as it is our custome when we cannot agree on a

thing in debate) the Proposall was carried in the negative: whereupon Mr. Maior hath bin pleased to sumon the opponents to appeare before his Ma$^{tie}$, there to give their reasons why they did not concur with him in that proposall; and this sumons he hath given, not from any order from his Ma$^{tie}$ or from any of his Courts, but of his owne obstinate perverse will and contrivance; a thing never practised before in this citie. Therefore we humbly hope that his Ma$^{tie}$ will not impose him upon us, but that he will be pleased to leave us to our antient Privileges and Customes.

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

The Humble Petition of Edward Harfell, of the City of Winchester, Gent.,

Sheweth,

That whereas yo$^{r}$ Petitioner's Father in the late time of the usurped power was a comission officer in Service of your Ma$^{ties}$ Royall Father (of ever blessed memory), wherein he behaved himselfe valarously and faythfully both at home and abroad, and was much a sufferer for such his loyalty, being under sequestracon severall yeares; by whose good example and ingenious education of him yo$^{r}$ Petitioner hath allwayes been faythfull and loyall to yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ty}$ and a true Sone of the Church.

Now soe it is, may it please yo$^{r}$ Excellent Ma$^{ty}$, That whereas Thomas Coward, Esq$^{re}$, the present Maior of Winchester, had oftentimes desired your Petitioner to be called to the Bench

and become an assistant to him as a Member of that Corporacon, yo$^{r}$ Petitioner thereto assenting, he the sayd Maior did propose yo$^{r}$ Petitioner in Counsell house to the Recorder and Aldermen, his brethren, to that purpose (according to an antient custome not usually denyed the Maior for the time being). Yet severall Aldermen there present, being Tradsmen, without any objection shewed, opposed the admittance of your Petitioner, notwithstanding the Maior, Recorder, and severall loyall Aldermen gave their Votes for yo$^{r}$ Petitioner: Whereupon the sayd Maior sumoned them by distinct notes before yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ty}$ at Winton; but the Maior being advised it would have interrupted yo$^{r}$ Royall pleasure at the Race, left the thing unatempted, which being at soe solemne a time, and so greate a * * * * of yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ loyall Subjects there present, hath layd a greate scandall at yo$^{r}$ Petitioner's Dore to be refused that which he was wooed to accept of.

In tender consideration whereof, and to the end yo$^{r}$ Petitioner may in a more publicke nature shew himselfe on all occasions yo$^{r}$ faythfull and loyall Subject, as well in choyce of Burgesses in Parliament as otherwise, May yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ty}$ be graciously pleased to grant yo$^{r}$ Petitioner yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ Letter Mandatory, directed to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the sayd citie, to forthwith admitt yo$^{r}$ Petitioner to the Bench, and make him a Member of that antient Corporacon in the nature of a Bencher.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, &c.

Mr. Coward's Letter to the Lord Conway.

My Lord,

I received yours this morning, dated the 19th instant, and having perused the copie of Mr. Harfell's Petition, doe find nothing in it but what I am well assured is very true; and, if time would permit me, I could produce the testimony of severall credible persons who can assert the same, in soe much that I have extremely admired that a person of soe good education and soe great loyalty, and, in a word, a person of soe large merit, that scarce any member of this Corporation exceeds him. In fine, if soe be it shall please his Matie to grant that his Petitioner may be admitted a Member, and he need not question but he will prove a great assistant to this citie, for that there are severall whose meane education renders them in some measure insufficient.

May it therefore please your Lordship to informe his Matie that I humbly desire, as well as severall other loyall persons, that the sayd Mr. Harfell may be admitted a member, &c.

I am your Lps humble Servt,

Civitas Winton, Tho. Coward,

21 Sept., 1682. Maior.

The Cause of the Summoning of the Last Assembly.

Gentlemen,

Some time in August last past, Mr. Thomas Coward, the then Maior, did in Counsell propose Edward Harfell, gent.,

to the freedome of this citie, and to be admitted a Bencher of the same, and was then by the votes of the Major part of the Aldermen, the usuall electors in that case, legally rejected; notwithstanding which, and a little before his Majestie was pleased to honor this citie with his presence, the Aldermen did receive ticketts from the Maior, threatning them (that upon Mr. Harfell's Petition) to sumon them before his Majesty, to shew cause wherefore the sayd Mr. Harfell was rejected; whereupon the Aldermen, by an Hon^ble^ person, a Member of their Corporacon, applyed themselves to the King, desiring, if any such petition should be exhibited, his Majesty would be pleased not to interest himselfe in the business, but to leave the citie to their customes and usages, which the King was graciously pleased to grant accordingly. Mr. Harfell not liking this method, applyed himselfe to the Secretary of State, and either at Winsor or London preferrs his petition to the King, in which he setts forth the great loyalty of himselfe and Father, not without some reflection on the Aldermen, and desires a grant of the King's letters to be forthwith admitted to the Freedome of the citie and a Bencher of the same: and as an argument to enduce the King to grant it, He sayes in his Petition that he shall be thereby the better qualifyed to serve his Ma^tie^ in the election of members to serve in Parliament; which Petition, togeither with Mr. Maior's letter to the Lord Conway, in which he averreth that every particular in Mr. Harfell's Petition to be true, obtained a letter Recomendatory from the King, which was produced before the Maior and Aldermen assembled in Councell house, the eight and twentieth day of September last, upon the

reading of which letter Mr. Maior did demand their imediate complyance to the King's comand; whereupon the Aldermen did desire time to consider of it, that soe they might returne a sutable answere to the King, beleiving (in pursuance of the King's late promise) that the sayd letter was obtained either by false suggestions or surprize. Mr. Maior declared y^t^ if they would not give their assents for the imediate admission of Mr. Harfell, they, that is, the Maior, Recorder, and Mr. Cradock, would proceed without them. The Aldermen upon this protest against such proceedings and presently left the roome. Upon this the Maior, Recorder, and Mr. Cradock (as they have given out) did proceed forthwith to sweare the sayd Mr. Harfell, and called him to the Bench accordingly, which is a manifest violacon of the rights and priviledges of this citie, and the trust reposed in them, the consideracon of which is the principall cause of this Assembly.

The Result of what was done and agreed on by the aforesayd Assembly, held the eleaventh day of October, as followeth:—

Whereas Edward Harfell, of this citie, gent., hath by false suggestions in his Petition to the King, obtained his Ma^ties^ Letters for making him free of the Guild of Marchants of this citie, and calling him to the Bench; who, having prevayled with the Maior for the time being, on the eight and twentieth day of September last past (irregularly, and contrary to the antient usages and customes of this citie in such cases used), to make him, the sayd Mr. Harfell, free of this citie: Wee therefore in

this Assembly doe declare all the proceedings of the sayd Maior and those persons appearing in that meeting to be all voyd and of none effect, as if such proceeding had never been; and that whatsoever charge the sayd Mr. Harfell hath or shall putt the Citizens of this citie or any or either of them to, by any law suite or action which he shall hereafter bring against them or any or either of them, for or by reason of this our just proceedings, shall be borne and defrayed out of the comon Stocke of this citie, it being done for the maintainance of the rights and priviledges of the sayd citie.

Mr. Coward's first Sumons to the Aldermen, Aug$^{st}$ 29$^{th}$, 1682.

Whereas I proposed Mr. Harfell in Counsell house to be free, &c., you offered noe exception; according to my promise I resolve, God willing, to have it heard before his Ma$^{tie}$ on Mr. Harfell's Petition, where you may attend if you please. Take not this as a Scarr Crow from

Yo$^{r}$ friend,

Tho. Coward.

His second, dated Sept$^{r}$ 27$^{th}$, 1682.

Having rec$^{d}$ his Ma$^{ties}$ mandamus, which must be speedily put in execution, I intend (God willing) to be to-morrow, at one of the Clock in the afternoone, at the Guild hall of this citie, where your attendance is required; and in case of your neglect or refusall, I am to certify.

Yo$^{rs}$,

Tho. Coward.

Notwithstanding these alarming threats and the imperious mandate of the King, these good men and true retained their integrity, and their example, in some measure, may be associated with the lofty character of Milton's Abdiel—

> Faithful found
> Among the faithless, faithful only he;
> Among innumerable false, unmoved,
> Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
> His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal:
> Nor number nor example with him wrought
> To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind,
> Though single.

And following the beautiful language of our poet, we can fancy each of them receiving the reward of Abdiel in the unanimous acclamations of the virtuous and good, and the consolation of an approving conscience:—

> Servant of God, well done! well hast thou fought
> The better fight, who single has maintained
> Against revolted multitudes the cause
> Of truth, in word mightier than they in arms;
> And for the testimony of truth has borne
> Universal reproach, far worse to bear
> Than violence; for this was all thy care—
> To stand approved in sight of God, though worlds
> Judged thee perverse.

For we find that the King revoked the mandamus, and the Corporation were left to the enjoyment of their ancient privileges and customs.

Charles Rex.

Trusty and well beloved, wee greete you well.—Whereas wee have receaved a Petition signed by you the Mayor and severall Aldermen of that our citty, wherein you humbly represent unto us that the suggestions contained in the Petition of Edward Harfell, Gent., which moved us to grant our letters, dated the 26th of September last, in his behalfe to our sayd citty were false and groundless, and that some irreguler proceedings were made on pretence of our sayd letters contrary to your ancient Charters and priviledges; wee, being mindfull of our promise made to that our Corporacon, and noe wayes intending to infringe your Charter or any of your iust rights or priviledges, have thought fitt hereby to declare the same, and that we leave you in full libertye to proceede in this matter according to the Lawes and Customes of that our Corporacon, and the Lawes of this our Kingdome, our sayd letters in behalfe of Edward Harfell aforesayd, or any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wayes notwithstanding. And soe wee bid you farewell.

Given att our Court at Newmarkett, the 7th of October, 1682, in the fower and Thirtyeth yere of our Raigne.

By his Matyes Comand,

Conway.

To our trusty and well beloved the Mayor,
Recorder, and Aldermen of our City of
Winchester.

The Petition of the Aldermen having obtained the revocation of the Letter Mandatory, the succeeding Mayor convened a meeting of the Corporation to consider the conduct and irregular proceedings of the late Mayor, Mr. Coward, the result of which appears as follows, viz.:—

9th Decr, 1682.

Forasmuch as great differences have lately arisen within this citie by the irregular proceedings of Mr. Thomas Coward (the late Maior of this citie), to the greate charge and expence of the Stocke of the same, and was maintained and carried on by the sayd Mr. Coward as Maior in an impracticable way, contrary to his trust, and against the antient ordinances of the citie, to the great disturbance of the Corporacon, by dividing its members one against another—an Act without president or example: It is therefore thought fit and agreed upon by the Maior, Aldermen, and the four and twenty of the sayd citie now present, that the sayd Mr. Thomas Coward (for the causes abovesayd) be sett aside from being a Justice of the Peace for the sayd citie for the yeare ensueing; and that unles he the sayd Mr. Coward doe within three months from this day pay to the Maior of this citie for the time being the whole charge the citie hath bin putt unto in defence of its antient rights and privileges, which was caused by the troublesome proceedings of him the sayd Mr. Thomas Coward, and make such submission to the sayd Maior, Aldermen, and four and twenty, as they shall appoint, he

is adjudged by this Assembly to be incapable of bearing any office of Trust or credite to this Corporacon from that time forward, and to remain suspended untill he hath performed the same.

Thus we find fit retribution attended that Mayor who had dared to violate both his oath and the Charter; and his wickedness, in the emphatic language of the Psalmist, fell upon his own pate.

We must here advert to some extracts in confirmation of Mr. Macaulay's History of England, wherein he states that the Monarchs, Charles II. and James II., in order to obtain Parliamentary influence, resorted to the most oppressive acts of injustice and infraction on the liberties of the people; compelling Corporations to surrender in order to grant other Charters; confining the elective franchise to very small constituent bodies, appointed by the Sovereign, and, of course, by implication, bound to return Members to Parliament nominated by the Government. The boroughs were commanded to surrender their Charters; few complied, but Winchester in particular distinguished itself by the boldness of its opposition: but at last, worn out by military oppression, exorbitant exactions, nay, as our books will show, by the imprisonment of the Mayor and Aldermen, they were at last obliged to surrender their Charter, and pay a heavy fine on the renewal of its

privileges, which will be exemplified by the following extracts:—

Sept^r 27, 1684.

| | |
|---|---|
| £4 5 0 | Paid to Mr. Mayor to pay Coach hire when he went to present the Surrender of the Charter to his Majesty. |
| £4 18 0 | Paid more for expenses in that Journey. |

15^th November, 1688.

| | |
|---|---|
| £75 | Taken out of the Coffer Three Five and Twenty Pounds of Sir Tho^s White's Gift, in the whole Seventy five Pounds, for present occasions of disbursement towards renewing the Charter and otherwise for the City, to be repaid into the Coffer for the uses intended when the City went round in bringing the several sums paid in by Mr. Tho^s Cropp, Mr. John Hayles, and Mr. Rich^d Good. |

16^th November, 1688.

| | |
|---|---|
| £7 16 8 | Paid to Mr. Mayor the sum of Seven Pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence, being for such money by him disbursed about the Charter of this City, in defence of the Old, and procuring the new Charter, as appears by his Bill. |

The recital of the following order of the Privy Council—the King himself presiding—will prove the statement we have just alluded to, as to the imprisonment of the Mayor and Aldermen:—

[An Order to Release the Mayor, &c.]

Whereas the Mayor of Winchester was upon Sunday last, the 21st present, made Prisoner in the Guard there by Captain Edmond Clerke, and is still, with divers of the Aldermen of that city, kept under restraint by the said Captain, these are to will and command the said Edmond Clerke, and all others whom it doth concern, forthwith upon sight hereof to set the said Mayor, Aldermen, and all others by him committed, at full liberty: And hereof they may not fail, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils.

Dated at the Court at Whitehall, the 23d of November, 1664.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Southampton. | Edw. Nicholas. |
| Albemarle. | John Nicholas. |
| Hugh Pollarde. | Henry Bennet. |
| Lindsey. | Will. Morice. |

To Captain Edmond Clerke, and to all others
whom it doth or may concern.

In the next folio followeth the Order of His Majesty and the Rt. Honble. the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honble. Privy Council, concerning the same Captain Clerke, viz.:—

At the Court at Whitehall, the 15th of February, 1664.

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
His Highness Prince Rupert.
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Bath.
Earl of Carlisle.
Earl of Lauderdaile.
Earl of Carbery.
Lord Bishop of London.
Lord Wentworth.
Lord Berkeley.
Lord Ashley.
Mr. Treasurer.
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.
Mr. Secretary Morice.
Mr. Secretary Bennett.

Whereas by Order of the Second of December last it was referred to the Right Honble. the Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Southton, to impose such submission as his Lordship should think fit to be made by Captain Edmund Clerke, for unduly and illegally imprisoning the Mayor and some of the Aldermen of the city of Winchester.

Captain Edmund Clerke's submission to the Mayor and Aldermen of Winchester, upon him enjoined by The Rt. Honble. Thomas, Earle of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, and by the Capt$^{n}$ neglected to be done, and reinforced on the same Capt$^{n}$ to be performed, viz.:—

His Majesty and the Lords of the Council having exprest their sense of my rash and inconsiderate act (in a time when there was neither uproar within nor danger without the Town), by restraining, and setting of Guard upon the houses of the Mayor and some of the Aldermen of this city, and being enjoined thereunto by The Rt. Honble. the Lord-Lieutenant of this County, I do, with a true sense of my failure and rashness toward you the Mayor and Aldermen, ask your pardon: and assure yourselves, in the future, you shall find all respect in order to His Majesty's service, from

Edmund Clerke.

This Captain must have been a very obstinate character, for, notwithstanding Lord Southampton's order, it was not until he was apprehended and imprisoned that he would make the above apology.

And the said Captain Clerke refusing or neglecting to make his said submission as was enjoined by his Lordship, This Board, by warrant of the 25th of January last, sent for and remanded him into the custody of John Barcroft, Esq., one of the Sergeants at Arms to his Majesty. And upon the humble

Address of the said Captain Clerke to the Lord Treasurer, his Lordship was pleased to subscribe the aforesaid submission, as followeth, viz.:—

Mr. Clerke having neglected to make this submission, which I formerly enjoined him, I require him not to fail to do it, in the Town House of Winchester, in the presence of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Goddard, at such time as they shall appoint.

T. Southampton.

February 14, 1664.

His apprehension and imprisonment produced the apology, for

This Board, taking into consideration the proceedings aforesaid, and his Lordship's interposition in behalf of the said Captain Clerke, upon his personal appearance, submission, and promise of conformity, It was Ordered (His Majesty present in Council) That the said Captain Edmund Clerke punctually obeying his Lordship's last recited Order of the fourteenth of this instant, be, and hereby is, discharged from his present restraint, whereof the said Sergeant at Arms is required to take notice, and to give due obedience hereunto. And the said Captain Edmund Clerke having duly performed what by this Order is required, the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city of Winchester are hereby ordered and commanded to acquiesce in this submission of Captain Clerke, and to lay aside all animosities, and altogether abstain from any further prosecution of this business.

Richard Browne.

For several years great animosities and political differences had agitated the Corporation, disturbed the peace, and added to the costs of the city; when at last the House of Lords interposed to effect a reconciliation.

27th July, 1660.

More taken out of the Coffers. Twenty six Pounds two shillings and four pence, disbursed in feeing Counsel, Horsehire, and other charges in the unhappy differences of the City.

23d August, 1660.

[Order of the House of Lords in Parliament assembled.]

Upon Report made this day to the House, that the Marquess of Winton and the Lord Robert, having endeavoured to compose the difference in the City of Winchester, but cannot effect the same: It is Ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, for the better bringing of the said city to a Peace, That Thomas Muspratt, John Champion, and Thomas Lambert, shall be forthwith excluded out of the said Corporation, and to be hereby left out of the next Charter that shall be renewed by his Majesty: And that the said Thomas Muspratt and John Champion (two of the Cofferers of the said city) do, upon sight of this Order, deliver up the two keys of the Coffer of the same into the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being. And herein they may not fail.

Jo. Browne,

Cleric Parliamentor.

We will now conclude the extracts relating to the Charter, by drawing attention to the restitution of those privileges, whereby it appears that members of the Corporation, nominated by the Crown, were at last superseded.

At the Court at the Whitehall, the Second day of November, 1688.

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Counsell.

His Majesty being graciously Resolved that the City of Winchester, and the Mayor and Citizens thereof, be restored, according to His Majesty's gracious Proclamation, to their ancient Charters, Rights, and Franchises, notwithstanding the Surrender by them made of their Charter and the enrolment of the same, His Majesty in Counsell is this day graciously pleased to Order, according to the Power to him reserved in the late Charters, Patents, and Grants: And it is hereby Ordered, that all Mayors, Sheriffs, Recorders, Aldermen, Town Clerks, Common Councilmen, and all other Officers and Members of the said City of Winchester, constituted, named, appointed, or selected by virtue of any Charter, Patent, or Grant since the year 1679, from the late King, or His Majesty, and all and every person and persons having or claiming any Office or Place by the same, be removed, displaced, and discharged; and they and every of them are hereby removed, displaced, and discharged accordingly.

Phil. Musgrave.

## THE BALLOT.

It is not for us to give an opinion, or to consider the propriety of accepting or rejecting the Ballot; but, at the eventful times to which we have been alluding, a necessity was felt of checking, by some means, the intimidation and excitement at the election of officers for this city, inasmuch as we find, on several occasions, that parties who voted against, or politically opposed the wishes of the Crown, were expelled from the Corporation, and more compliant freemen supplied the vacancy, several having been created by virtue of a commission from the Crown. In such a spirit occurs this most interesting ordinance:—

30th October, 1656.

[Election of Mayor and all other Officers to be by Pewter.]

Whereas it hath been found, by often experience, that public and open Votes at the Assemblies holden within the said city for electing of the Mayor and other Magistrates and Officers within the same, hath caused clamour and ill blood amongst divers of the Citizens of the city aforesaid, for the preventing whereof in time to come, and to the end that the said Citizens may be more free in their Votes and Elections than formerly they have been, and for the better continuance of love and

unity amongst themselves, It is Ordained and established by this Assembly, that there be forthwith provided One hundred Bullets, of colours Red and White, in equal proportion, and that the said Bullets be kept in a fit Box, to be provided for that purpose. And that at all such Public Assemblies and Meetings, one of each of the said Bullets be delivered to each citizen then present, and that the Mayor for the time being (if occasion be) do declare in writing, under his hand, for what Person or purpose each of the said Bullets shall stand at every Nomination or Election; and that, instead of such open and public Votes, each Citizen put privately into the said Box the Bullet for or against such Person or purpose then in question at such Nomination or Election, according to the dictates of his conscience; and that the Mayor put in two Bullets for his casting Vote (in case the Bullets so put in as aforesaid shall happen to be even); and that upon view of the said Bullets, the Election to pass, stand, and be determined, according to the major part of the Bullets, for or against such Nomination, or Election, or purpose as aforesaid, and to be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been openly and publicly Voted, any Ordinance or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and that the Bullets remaining in each Citizen's hand be immediately after such Election privately put in again into the said Box. Provided—That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Citizen, if he think fit, openly to publish and make known his Vote, and to declare the reasons and inducements leading him thereunto.

## INCORPORATION OF MYSTERIES, GUILDS, AND FRATERNITIES.

We will now notice two of the Ordinances whereby the tailors and hosiers, and the shoemakers and cobblers were incorporated fraternities; the respective Preambles to which may well be called "The Lamentation of the Tailors and Shoemakers." It may be interesting to the reader to know that part of the city income was derived from the taxation of the artisans and handicraftsmen exercising their trades and vocations in the city. The Mayor had the power of imposing such contributions, to the limitation of £5 annually. We find that the general sums varied from 6s. 8d. to 40s. annually.

19th Septr, 1580.

To all trewe faithfull people to whom these presents shall come.

Richard Cook, Gentleman, Maior of the City of Winchester, in the county of Southampton; John Paice and James Hibert, Bailiffs; and the commonalty of the same city, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Forasmuch as earnest and pitiful complaints have been made unto us by the Shoemakers and Coblers of this city of Winchester for sundry abuses and enormities of late years sprung up and suffered, as well amongst

themselves as also and most specially for that divers and sundry persons, by colour of the freedom of the said city, have lately set up and do use the trades, sciences, and mysteries of Shoemakers and Coblers, not having been apprentice themselves, nor using the same at the time of the making of the Statute made in the 5th year of the Queen's Majesty's Reign, that now is contrarie to the tenor and effect thereof, by reason whereof many inconveniences have ensued, namelie, for that those persons so unlawfully setting up the said Trades, sciences, and mysteries not practiced therein, do for the most part, either ignorantly or for wicked lucre and gain's sake, utter and sell to the People booted Shoes, Slippers, and Pantaples, made of faulty, deceatful, and evil tanned leather, to the great hurt and deceit of the people; and for that also, by their daily repair to the said city, the number of Shoemakers and Coblers are greatly increased, and thereby their Trade and utterance much diminished, and therefore not able as in time past to bear and sustain the great charges, taxes, and payments of the said city for their parts laid upon them, except some speedy remedy be therein provided: for reformation whereof, and for making, setting forth, and establishing of some good and laudable orders amongst the said Shoemakers and Coblers for the better maintenance of those necessary Trades, sciences, and mysteries, That it shall not be lawful for any Shoemaker of the said Corporation now admitted, or hereafter to be admitted at any time from henceforth, to clout, pin, or sole for any person or persons other than for himself or his Family, any old Shoes, Boots, Buskins, Slippers, Skertoppes, or Pantaples, upon pain

that every such Shoemaker shall forfeit and lose for every such Shoe, Boot, Buskin, Slipper, Skertoppe, or Pantaple, to be by him or his Servant, or Servants, clouted, peiced, or sold, upon due proof thereof by one or more sufficient Witness or Witnesses, three shillings and four pence, to be levied by Distress by the said Wardens, or one of them; the one moiety thereof to be to the said Corporation, and the other moiety to the Chamber of the said city.

And that no Cobler now admitted, or hereafter to be admitted to the said Corporation, shall make, sell, or utter, or cause to be made, sold, or uttered, any new Shoes, Boots, Buskins, Skertoppes, Slippers, or Pantaples, upon pain to loose for every pair of new Shoes, Boots, Buskins, Slippers, Skertoppes, or Pantaples so by him made, sold, or uttered, or caused to be made, sold, or uttered, Six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England; the one moiety thereof unto the said Corporation, and the other moiety to the Chamber of the said city, to be levied by Distress as aforesaid, to the common utility and public weal of the said city. We the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, at this our Common Assembly, holden at the said city the fourth day of August, in the two and twentieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, do by our one assent and consent grant, order, establish, and agree by these presents, for we and our Successors, that Anthony Birde, Stephen Knight, Thomas Martyn, Henry Lawkyn, Michael Croppe, William Bearham, John Davies, John Burte, Will^m Goodale, and Will^m Lawrence, Shoemakers within the said city, and their Successors: And Leonarde Burte, Thomas Pilgrim,

Thomas Fluxe, George Bowlton, John Blyset, and Thomas Orcharde, Coblers within the said citie, and their Successors, shall be incorporate and an Incorporation or Company of Shoemakers and Coblers within the said city of Winchester: And that the Incorporation of Shoemakers and Coblers, under the Conditions following, shall have always for ever continuance within the city aforesaid: And that it shall be lawful for the Corporation and Company of Shoemakers and Coblers every year to elect and choose, of and amongst themselves, two persons to be wardens of that Company, and that the Wardens of the said Company for the time being shall be accounted for that year the chiefest of that Company.

19th Septr, 1580.

To all trewe faithful people to whom this present writing shall come.

Richard Cooke, Gentleman, Mayor of the City of Winchester, in the County of Southampton; John Paice and James Hibert, Bailiffs; and the Commonalty of the same city, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Forasmuch as we have heard the complaint of our loving neighbours the Taylers and Hosiers of the said city, that divers and sundry persons have of late years, and yet daily do at divers quick times of work, and against high feasts, come and take houses within the said city, and do set up, use, and occupy the crafts, mysteries, and occupations of Taylers and Hosiers; and that divers others

likewise coming to the said city do use to work and occupy the same crafts and occupations in closets in Inns, Alehouses, and other secret places within the same city, and after such quick times of work and high feasts do depart from the said city, to the great hinderance and utter undoing of our said neighbours, and contrary to the ordinance and grant made unto the said Taylers and Hosiers by Giles White, sometime Mayor of the city aforesaid, Lancelot Jonson, and John Symonds, then Bailiffs, and the Commonalty of the same city, by writing under the Common Seal of the said city: for reformation whereof, for making, setting forth, and establishing of some good and laudable orders amongst the said Taylers and Hosiers, for their better maintenance, and for the common and public utility and weal of the said city, We the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, at this our Common Assembly, holden at the said city the 19th day of September, in the 22d year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty underwritten, do by these presents order, grant, and agree, that the said Grant and Ordinance made unto the said Taylers and Hosiers in the time of the said Giles White, then Mayor of the said city, and every clause, sentence, and article therein contained, shall be from henceforth repealed, revoked, void, frustrate, and of none effect, to all intents and purposes. And now, we the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, at our said Assembly, do by our assent and consent grant, order, ordain, establish, and agree by these presents, for us and our Successors, that Tristrame Budd, Stephen Browne, John Gifford, Richard Paice, Willm Woodward, Adam Vanderplanke, Anthony Colman, Willm Pannell, Edward Cosier, Robert

Hilson, Thomas Vanderplanke, Richard Ruston, John Austen, and Thomas Mason, Taylers and Hosiers within the said city, and their Successors, shall be incorporate and an Incorporation and Company of Taylers and Hosiers within the said City of Winchester: And that the Corporation and Company of Taylers and Hosiers, under the conditions following, shall have always for ever continuance within the city aforesaid: And that it shall be lawful for the Corporation and Company of Taylers and Hosiers every year to elect and choose, of and amongst themselves, two persons to be Wardens of that Company; and that the Wardens of the said Company for the time being shall be accounted for that year the chiefest of that Company.

The Wardens were to be elected before the first Boroughmote to be holden within the said city next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and sworn before the Mayor of the said city for the time being, or his deputy, well, truly, and indifferently to make searches of the offenders contrary to this Ordinance, and to present truly all offenders, offences, and defaults which they should find contrary to any article herein contained. They were to levy and gather all fines, &c., and make account and payment thereof unto the Chamberlain at his audit. They were also to pay to the Town Clerk 8d. for entering their names.

The Wardens had power to admit others into the said Company; and also any person that was appren-

ticed to the occupation of tailor within the said city, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, on his paying 3s. 4d. for his admittance. Any other person being admitted was to pay £5, and should be presented, registered, and entered at the next general Court to be holden within the city, and sworn to observe and keep all the orders, &c., contained in this Ordinance, and pay 2s. for his admission.

No other person was allowed to set up and carry on the said trades other than as a servant under one of the said Corporation, unless admitted as aforesaid, under a penalty of 10s. for every week during which he should so carry it on. Any journeyman retained by the Corporation was to pay 6d. within fourteen days, and should not depart from the service without licence; and any member of the Corporation employing such journeyman who had absented himself, or who should entice away any servant or apprentice of any of the said Corporation, was subject to a fine of 20s. Whoever instructed any person or persons in the said trades who was not an apprentice according to the form of the said statute, was to pay £1 6s. 8d. for every such offence. Every person of the said Corporation who should work or open his shop window or windows on any Sunday or other high festival, should lose and pay for every such offence 3s. 4d. Any member of the said Corporation who should, through negligence of himself or servants,

spoil any garment or apparel committed to him to be made, was to amend the same, or make recompense to the owner thereof, or else be dismissed from the Corporation until he had made sufficient recompense accordingly; and the Warden was not to allow any such person so dismissed to carry on the said trades until he had made recompense to such owner, upon pain of the said Warden forfeiting £4 to the said Corporation. The Wardens had the power of calling the said Corporation together for the election of their Wardens, or for any other necessary matters, as often as they should think necessary; and any member of the said Corporation who should be absent at any such meeting, after due notice given to him thereof, without a sufficient excuse, should forfeit for every such time 3s. 4d.

The Wardens had likewise the power of entering into the houses or shops of any member of the said Corporation for any cause concerning the same; and if a complaint was made to them against any member thereof concerning the said trades, they were to use their best endeavours that the person complaining should have redress, and the said Wardens neglecting or refusing so to do should lose and pay for their negligence therein 6s. 8d. Also, that no person offending in any point contrary to this Ordinance should, after the same offence, open his shop windows, or use or exercise his craft or science within the said city, until he had

paid the fine, &c., to which he was liable, upon pain that every person so offending should forfeit 12d. for every day on which he should so open his windows, or exercise his craft or science. Also, that it should be lawful for the said Wardens, as often as any default should be made by any person, or any fine, &c., due from any person, to distrain for the same, and make sale of the goods, &c., distrained, within twenty-one days after their being appraised; the Mayor's sergeant to have 8d. for every distress out of the said fines. Any freeman of the city obstructing the Wardens in their duty in making distress, &c., was to be disfranchised; and every other person so offending, and not being free of the said city, should forfeit 40s., to be levied by distress. If any bailiff, constable, or sergeant refused to aid the Wardens in making any distress, he was to be fined 20s., to be levied in like manner.

It should also be lawful for the said Wardens and Corporation to make further orders for their better government. Any doubt as to the construction or interpretation of the said Ordinance was to be determined by the Mayor and the major part of his brethren; and they had also the power to amend, alter, or revoke the same. Anything contained in the said Ordinance, if contrary to any Statute of the realm, was to be of no effect. The common seal affixed.

That a pecuniary consideration should be demanded for permission to dwell in the city may appear startling at the present time; but that such was the case appears by the following extract:—

9th May, 1673.

More paid in by Mr. Rt. Hobbs, for Licence to live and be an Inhabitant in this City, Five Pounds, and to be disposed of for Buckets to the City.

The last charge for exercising any trade or mystery in the city bears date

12th of April, 1728.

Also agreed, that it be proposed at and to the same next Assembly, That William Clarke shall and may be permitted and allowed to use, exercise, and occupy the Trade and manual occupation of a Barber within this City, he paying for a Fine or Composition for such his permission and allowance the sum of One Pound one shilling into the Coffer of this City.

Thomas Barefoot, Mayor,
&c., &c., &c.

## DIGNITY, JURISDICTION, AND DUTIES OF THE MAYOR.

It is worthy of mention, as a proof of the consequence and prosperity to which this city had attained, that Henry II. (1172), raised the chief magistrate of Winchester above all the municipal officers of the kingdom. The first Mayor was Florence de Lunn, who had also a power of appointing a deputy, which other governing bodies had not then obtained; and at the coronation of Richard I., a dispute as to precedency arose between the then rival cities of Winchester and London; the magistrates of these two cities being admitted to officiate and fill two important offices, viz., as wine butler and as clerk of the kitchen. The former of these offices was the more honourable, and, from many circumstances, appears to have originally belonged to the citizens of Winchester. On the present occasion, however, the Londoners obtained the preference; and the King, in order to compensate the Mayor of Winchester, presented him with an ample Charter, confirming and enlarging the privileges of his ancient city.

At the death of Henry III., chiefly on account of the

increase in commerce, wealth, population, and splendour, London raised its exalted head, and became the undisputed metropolis of England. However, the citizens of Winchester for a long period continued to keep up the dignity and consequence of the mayoralty, more particularly in relation to his dress and attendance, and also that of his lady or dame, on all solemn occasions; and we will now detail a few Ordinances to that effect:—

15th Augst, 1566.

*Itm.* That no persone of the citie that hathe byn or shalbe maior of the same cytye, shall come into the High Strete, nother into the comon market, except he be rydinge out of the Towne or goinge a shoting, wthout a gowne or cloke, uppon payne of Forfeture of 3s. 4d. for evri tyme that he shal be convicted thereof by the testimony of two citizens. Provided alwaye, that anye of them may walke before their Dores or Shopps without any Gowne or cloke, abought there necessary business there to be done.

4th August, 1580.

*Imprimis*, It is agreed that every man that hereafter shall beare the office of the Mayoraltie of the saide citie, shall before the first Boroughmote after his election pvide for his wiffe a scarlet Gowne, accordinge to the ancient order of the saide

citie; and that as well shee, and the wiffe of ev$^{r}$y one which hereafter shall beare the office of the maioraltie of the same citie, as also the wiffe of every other which heretofore hath borne the same office in the said citie, which wiffe is now pvided of a scarlet gowne, shall weare scarlet gownes at all festivall dayse, and other tymes accustomed, when the maior of the saied citie shall weare his scarlet gowne, except uppon the first Boroughmote daye, uppon payne that ev$^{r}$y husbande of such wiffe that shall make defaulte in pvidinge of such a gowne as aforesaide, shall forfeyte and lose Tenne Pounds, to be deducted out of his fee. And that the husbande of ev$^{r}$y such wiffe that shall not weare such a gowne ev$^{r}$y such daye shall forfeit and lose for ev$^{r}$y defaulte therein 6s. 8d. to the use of the Chamber of the citie, to bee levied by distresse; except there be some lawfull excuse, to be approved and allowed by the mayor of the saide citie and the more parte of his Bretherne.

29$^{th}$ Oct$^{r}$, 1579.

*Itm.* Y$^{t}$ y$^{s}$ agreed that ev$^{r}$y franchisman of this cyty from henceforth shall have and weare at ev$^{r}$y assemble w$^{th}$in the saide citie, and at ev$^{r}$y Gaole deliv$^{r}$y, Sessions, and boroughmote, a decente gowne, uppon payne of forfaiture for every tyme that anie parson shall be prste at anie such assemble, Gaole Deliv$^{r}$y, Sessions, or Bouromote, not havinge and wearinge such a Gowne, 5s., to be levied by distresse, to the use of the chamber.

These regulations also extended to the freemen, as we find from the following Ordinance:—

4th Septr, 1584.

*Item.* That noe citizen of this citie that hath byn elected bayliffe of the same, or to anie office above that degree, shall from henceforth were in the Strete wthin this citie anie hose or stockings of white, green, yellowe, redde, blewe, weggett, or oringe color; neither shall were at anie assemble, boroughmote, or Sessions, or at anie Sermon to be preached uppon the Sondaies or hollidaies, anie white, greene, yellowe, or redde dublet, upon payne to forfayte and loose for everie tyme wherin anie parson or parsons shall offend therein, 2s. 6d., to be levied by distresse upon everie offender or offenders by the Maior's Serjant for the tyme beinge, to the use of the poore people of the same citie.

The following is an interesting Ordinance against the Mayor's misconduct and undignified behaviour during his year of office, for riding without a servant, and other enormities and misdemeanors:—

29th Jany, 1560.

*Itm.* That the same daye and yere for dyverse and sondrye enormyties and mysdemeanors don by Mr. Willm Goodwin in

the tyme of his mayoraltie, sowndinge and tendinge to the slaunder of the office of the mayoraltye, and the Disworshipp of the cytie: y$^{t}$ is to saye, for that he oftentymes dyd ryde out of the cytye to Hampton, and to other Townes w$^{th}$in the Shire w$^{th}$out a Svant waightinge uppon him, being desyred the contrarye by dyverse of his brythern: And also for that he comaunded George Browne, one of the 24$^{ti}$, to the Westgate, the Gate beinge shutt uppon him, contrary to an ordynance made in the tyme of Mr. Gyles White, being Mayor, when he sholde have comaunded him to S$^{t}$ John's Howse: And also for that openlie in the Chequer between the Gate he drew his Dagar at one of the S$^{r}$geants, cotrary to the Queen's peace: And forasmuche as the reformacon and correction of such enormyties and mysdemeanors appertaynethe to the mayor for the tyme beinge, and other that hath byn mayors of the same cytie, accordinge to an olde auncient custome of the sayd cytie; It is agreed and adjudged by Mr. Richard Burton, nowe mayor of the cytie of Winchester, and the more parte of such as hathe byn mayors of the same, that the sayd Mr. Will$^{m}$ Goodwin shall at his pper costs and charges, on this side S$^{t}$ Mathew's daye next comynge, glaise the Windowe on the West parte of the chymney in the Hall of the hospitall of S$^{t}$ John's House, cotayninge two lights, w$^{th}$ newe glasse; And also shall newe make the Stone worke of the other 2 wyndows of the same Hall, before the Feast of Ester next comynge, receyvinge of the chamber of the cytie for the same vij$^{d}$.

The arbitrary power delegated to the Mayor will be fully verified by the following extract; and the peculiar punishments frequently awarded are interesting:—

xx die January, A° D$^{m}$ 1558.

The same Daye and Yere It was agreid by Mr. Goodwin, Mayor, and the more parte of the 24, that Mr. John Edmonde, one of the Alderme of the cytie of Winchester, for diverse slaunderous words and mysdemeanors by him spoken and done against Mr. Will$^{m}$ Laurens, sometyme Mayor of the sayd cytie, be comtted to Warde at Mr. Mayor's pleasure, and also do paye to the prfft of the sayde cytie xx$^{s}$.

The same daye and yere it was agried by Mr. Will$^{m}$ Goodwin, Mayor of the cytie, and the more parte of the xxiiii, that Mr. Tho$^{s}$ Colye, one of the xxiiii, for divers unseemlye words by him spokin to Mr. Hodson, one of the Aldermen of the cytie, for his punishment shall amende xxii panes of the Glasse Windowe in the Councell House, and vi quarrells in two other panes of the same Windowe.

The same daye and yere the penaltye of the agreem$^{t}$ made the xx$^{th}$ daye of Februarye against Mr. Edmonde, was by the consent of Mr. Goodwin, Mayor, and the more parte of the xxiiii, myttigated as flowthe: That is to saye, that the sayde Mr. Edmond shall make a barge of Leade of ij hande breadthe in the myddle of the Glasse Windowe in the Counsell howsse all the lengthe of the same Wyndowe, and that $^{th}$ymprisonm$^{t}$ be released to the sayd Mr. Edmonde.

Revealing of secrets was strictly prohibited.

xxvij die Aprilis, A$^{d}$ 1559.

The same daye and yere Wyll$^{m}$ Brexstone, one of the xxiiii, was expelled the Counsell Howse for that he revealyd the secrettes spoken in the same Howse unto Strangers.

At the next Meeting the said Wm. Brexstone was re-admitted,—

On payment of the sum of 10s. for his offence afore wrytten, for the makinge of a Cubborde for the Records in the Counsell Howse.

Slandering or blaspheming the Mayor and Aldermen subject to imprisonment.

At a Comon Convocation helde at Winchester the thyrde day of Aprill, in the thyrde yere of the Raigne of Kinge Harrye the fyvthe, after the Conquest, it was ordeyned and enacted that whatsoever fre ma win the libertye of the cytie of Winchester dothe blaspheme or speake slaunderouslye of the Mayor of the cytye aforesayd hereaft, or of any bayliffe, or of the Recorder of the said cytie, or of any that dyd beare office of the Maioraltie of the same cytie, or of any officer of the Court of the same cytie, of any thinge touchinge there office, or dothe slaunder ther names, whereof blasphemy maye

ensue, except he can openlye and lawfully prove his intencio. That then he whh slaunderethe any Mayre hereafter shall be imprisoned at the will of the Mayre, and shall paye to the use of the same x; and he that slaunderthe any of the officers aforesayd, and canot prove it as aforesayd, that he shall be imprisoned as afore wryten, and shall paye to the prfft of the said citye half a marke, w^t^out any grace of pardon; and that the sayd paym^t^ be levyed of there goods by and by, after the offence done, and after thei hathe fayled of there proffe by the Mynisters of the Court of the cytie aforesayde, with^t^ any other Sute to be made for the same pay^t^ to be levyed; and if it chaunce any of the xxiiij of the sayd cytie to entreat for any pay^t^ to be mittigated of the sayd blasphemers, that straitway w^t^o^t^ delaye the sayd money shall be levyed in forme aforesayde of the goods and catalls of him that makythe def^t^.

By a municipal statute made in 1462, all citizens were bound to attend the Mayor, in order to maintain the pomp and dignity of his office, and otherwise.

Tempore, John Butler, Maiore.

At a Common Convocation there holden the Frydaye next after the Feaste of S^t^ John the Evangeliste, in the vii yere of the Raigne of Kinge Harry the VIII^th^, It is ordayned by John Butler, then Maior of the cytie aforesaide, David Anderson and Peter Byrd, bailiffes of the same cytie, and all the Commons of the same, That frome hensforthe everye cytizen of the cytie

aforesaide shall come at the commandemente of the Maior for the tyme beinge, uppon paine of everie one of them that make defaute to forfaite half a pounde of wex.

The following is an Ordinance for suspending Mr. Woodman, an Alderman, for slandering the Mayor, and other offences; and also on account of outrageous conduct at St. Maurice's Church:—

20th Septr, 1656.

Whereas by former ordr Mr. John Woodman standing suspended from acting in or ptaking of the Counsills of ye sayd citty, and hee having lately made applicacon to be heard therin, this prsent day being appoynted for that purpose, upon his apparance in this Assembly, and full debate had therin touching ye same: It appearing that ye cause of such suspencon was for words and actions spoken and used by him the sayd Mr. Woodman in the tymes of the respective Maioralties of Mr. Edmund Riggs and of Mr. Thomas Muspratt, in ye years Sixteene hundred and fiftie and Sixteene hundred fifty and one, That is to say, to ye sayd Mr. Riggs, upon conference with him in councell of affaires of ye sayd citty in a slighting and upbraiding mannr, saying, "Tush! I would have had Jack Soppe of "Hampton (being a notorious fool) have sayd as much to the "business as you have donne:" And for that hee, ye sayd Mr. Woodman, in the Maioralty of Mr. Thomas Muspratt, being

then a Justice of Peace within the sayd citty, and alsoe sworne to be assistant unto the Maior then (contrary to the Oathes of both y$^{e}$ sayd offices and the trust comitted to him therin) did on y$^{e}$ lords day appeare in the head of a tumultuous company, who in a riotus mann$^{r}$ had broken up the dores of y$^{e}$ church called S$^{t}$ Maurice Church, w$^{ch}$ was by authority assigned to the Minist$^{rs}$ setled in the sayd citty: And y$^{e}$ Maior being informed of that Ryott and unlawfull assembly (according to the duty of his place), went in pson to pserve the publique peace. But the sayd Mr. Woodman (notwithstanding the trust and Oathes afforesayd) was soe farr from assisting the Maior as a Justice of y$^{e}$ peace or assistance, that he annimated that Riotous party, and affronted the Maior with many opprobrious tearmes, in soe much that the company being encouraged by his bad example, did very much abuse the Maior, y$^{e}$ cheife officer of the same citty, who for feare of further mischiefe then threatened, was compelled (without disolving y$^{e}$ sayd Assembly) to forsake y$^{e}$ place, to the greate dishono$^{r}$ of Magistracy, and as much as was in the power of sayd Mr. Woodman, to the destruction of the Government of y$^{e}$ sayd citty: And y$^{e}$ Minist$^{r}$ aft$^{rward}$ coming to the sayd church to pforme his duty, was alsoe abused in the church, and his Bible taken out of his Hands by y$^{e}$ comand or countenance of y$^{e}$ sayd Mr. Woodman, and was forced to leave the church to his company: And because the Ord$^{nce}$ by w$^{ch}$ Mr. Woodman was suspended the Councills of this citty was too gen$^{r}$all, Mr. Woodman did desire that y$^{e}$ pticulars might be expressed w$^{ch}$ was this day agreed upon, And y$^{e}$ question being putt, whether there was good cause for y$^{e}$ making of the sayd

Ord$^{r}$ of Suspencion, It was gen$^{r}$ally carried in the affirmative, And that y$^{e}$ Ord$^{r}$ should stand untill hee give satisfacion unto the citty as afforesayd.

## Certain citizens to wear decent gowns.

31$^{st}$ Oct$^{r}$, 1656.

Whereas this citty hath beene a very auncient and famous citty, and in it there hath beene div$^{r}$se laudable usages and customes w$^{ch}$ hath very much upheld the hono$^{r}$ and esteeme thereof; amongst w$^{ch}$ it hath beene one auncient usage and custome That the cittizens of y$^{e}$ same citty have worne decent Gownes upon sev$^{r}$all occasions according to their sev$^{r}$all degrees, w$^{ch}$ hath beene a very great ornament to the sayd citty, and hath putt a distinction betweene the sayd cittizens and others, w$^{ch}$ sayd custome of late hath beene very much neglected by many of y$^{e}$ sayd cittizens, some having noe gownes at all, and others who have gownes are such that are not suitable to their places and degrees; wherfore for the redressing of such disord$^{rs}$ in time to come, It is ordained and established, that ev$^{r}$y Alderman of y$^{e}$ sayd citty have three sev$^{r}$all Gownes (that is to say), A scarlett gowne, and two cittizens gownes as are now in use; And that they weare their skarlett gownes ev$^{r}$y Sessions, Sessions and Burroughmotes to be holden for the sayd citty, Days of thanksgiving, and at y$^{e}$ tyme of the election of y$^{e}$ Maior; and the Maior to weare his skarlett gowne at y$^{e}$ Assizes to attend y$^{e}$ Judges: And that they weare their

cittizens gowne w$^{th}$ High should$^{rs}$ on the Lord's day, and days of Humiliacion, in the morning to y$^{e}$ church, and att all publique assemblies; and their other cittizens Gowne on y$^{e}$ same days to church in the afternoone, and alsoe on Lecture days, and at all times of being psent at reading proclamacions; And that each cittizen who shall heraft$^{r}$ be called to y$^{e}$ Bench have two sev$^{r}$all cittizens Gownes now in use (that is to say), A cittizens gowne w$^{th}$ High should$^{rs}$ to be worne at such times as the Aldermen weare their Scarlett Gownes, and y$^{e}$ other cittizens gowne to be worne at such time as the sayd Aldermen weare their high should$^{r}$ cittizens gownes: And that each cittizen who shall heraft$^{r}$ be made one of the Fower and twenty to have one Gowne (that is to say), A cittizens gowne w$^{th}$ cuffes, to be worne at the sayd Sessions, Sessions and Burroughmote, and all other publique meetings and assemblies of the Corporation as aforesayd: And that ev$^{r}$y freeman of this citty who at p$^{r}$sent have noe Gownes, and ev$^{r}$y Freeman heraft$^{r}$ to be made, have one Gowne of the same making as y$^{e}$ cittizens gownes w$^{th}$ velvett facing (without cuffes), or w$^{th}$ cuffes yf they please, to be worne at the sayd Sessions, Sessions and Burroughmote, and all other publique meetings and assemblies of the Corporation as afforesayd, upon paine each Alderman making default for ev$^{r}$y tyme Two shillings six pence, Each Bencher Two shillings, each xxiiij$^{tie}$ men 1$^{s}$ and vj$^{d}$, and each freeman Twelve pence.

The following are some of the duties devolving on the Mayor; and amongst others to keep part of the city

walls in repair yearly, which was a very necessary ordinance in those days when fortifications were so essential to the preservation of the city. We frequently observe that the Mayor was appointed Warden of the Castle.

19th Septr, 1632.

*Item*, That everie yeare a 10th part of the Town Walls shal bee repayred by the Maior for the tyme beinge at the chardge of the Chamber of the cyttie; which if the sayd Maior neglect to doe, there shal be deducted out of his allowance £10: And that there shall be uppon request delivred unto Mr. Maior money out of the Cofers for the same purpose.

By an Ordinance of the following date the Mayor was to see the bread weighed and proper ale brewed:—

31st Augst, 27 Henry 8.

*Itm.* It is ordeyned and fully agreed by all the saide assembly, that from hensforth the Maior of the cytie for the tyme beinge shall wey the Bakers breade wthin the saide cytie on everye monethe duringe his mayoraltie; and that he shall se everye brewer wthin the cytie sell their ale accordinge to the Proclamation that the Bayliffs doo pclayme: And that no Brewar shal be no Typler, uppon paine everye suche mayor to forfaite at everye third defaulte duly provid by two sufficient Witnesses, 40s, and the brewar for his default at everye tyme as often as they offend, 6s 8d.

14th April, 31st Henry 8th.

*Itm.* The same daye and yere it is ordayned and fully agreed by all the saide whole Assemble, that the Maior of the cytie for the tyme beinge shall not admit above 24ti to sell ale or bere, and that they be of good behaviour and honest conversation; and that they have their Signs accordingly.

6th October, 1573.

[To prevent the Mayor carrying on an Inn, or sell Fish, being derogatory to his dignity; nor ride without a Servant.]

*Imprimis,* Yt ys ordayned and agreed that yt shall be lawfull to and for Mr. Stephen Asheton, now Mayor of the sayed citie, to dwell in the east pte of his house holden of the Deane and Chapter of the Trinitie, and that duringe his maioraltie he shall not use that parte of his house as an Inne: And that yt shall be lawfull for his wiffe and srvnts onlie to use all the residew of his howse as a comon Inne, in such sorte as yt hath byn before lawfully used, any ordynance heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided alwaye, that yt shal be lawful to and for the sayed Mr. Asheton to receve into the sayed east part of his house any man of honor, or Justice of Peace wthin this Shire, for their lodginge and diet, and such other as shall repayre unto them or attende upon them.

*Itm.* Yt ys ordayned that the said Mr. Asheton shall not himself at any time during his maioraltie sell any fishe in the

Streete or Streetes: And furder, that he shall not ryde to the Sea for fyshe but when he shall have great occasion; and when he shall so ride, he shall not ride without a man to attend upon him. Not to lodge any fisherman.

*Itm.* That yt shal be lawfull to the sayed Mr. Asheton duringe the tyme of his maioraltie to take in and lodge any Fisherman or Rippiar w$^{th}$in his Inne, so that he doo not buye or cause to be bought any fyshe brought to the citie to be sould, shoulde neither doo or suffer the same fishe, or any parcell therof, to be solde in hulster out of the open m$^{r}$ket: Provided alwaye, that he may buye or cause to be bought any fishe in the open m$^{r}$ket onlie for the pvision of his house, to be uttred w$^{th}$in the same house onlie, the saied ordynance notw$^{th}$standinge.

Penalty on a goldsmith opening shop without serving an apprenticeship or being admitted a freeman.

6$^{th}$ Aug$^{s}$, 1622.

*Itm.* It is agreed by the whole Assemblie, that whereas there is one Thomas Frend, a Stranger, have latelie sett up the Trade of a Goldsmith in the cittie of Winchester, contrarie to the custome and usage of this cittie, without serving an apprenticeshipp for 7 yeres in the same cittie, and not being admitted a Freeman by an Assemblie, to the great impoverishing of others, and ill example hereafter for others to follow; and that being often warned to depart and his shop windowes shutt, by

Mr. Maior, according to this ordinance and antient custome, and obstinatlie refuseth so to doe, Therefore it shall be lawfull for Mr. Maior, according to this ordinance, to cause the goods of the said Thomas to be distrained, and to levie 40$^{s}$ from henceforth for everie Moneth so keeping Shop and using anie Trade or occupation contrarie to this ordinance, and thereof to give an accompt in the next Auditt, and to shutt up the shopp windowes of the said Thomas, by his Officers, untill the said Thomas departethe the Towne.

No foreigners were allowed to sell in the town.

9$^{th}$ Oct$^{r}$, 4$^{th}$ Elizabeth.

*Item*, That none Inhabitant of the cytie shall from hensforthe suffer anye foren pson to sell anye wares by retayle w$^{th}$in his howse, uppon payne to forfett for everye tyme offendinge contrarye to this ordinance 40$^{s}$ to the Chamber of the cytie, the tymes of the two faires onlye excepted.

No inhabitant permitted to have under-tenants without the consent of the Mayor.

13$^{th}$ August, 1566.

*Imprimis*, Y$^{t}$ ys agreed that no person w$^{th}$in this citie other then suche as be of the valewe of £5 in goods, to be adjudged

by the booke of Subsydie, shall have anie under tenente dwellinge w$^{th}$ hym or hyr w$^{th}$out the consent of the mayor for the tyme beinge, and the more parte of his bretherne, uppon payne to forfayt 2$^{s}$ every weeke so offendinge, or ells to have ymprisonment ev$^{r}$y of the sayed weekes by the space of three dayse.

At this time some of the most arbitrary enactments were revoked, and the dictatorial power of the Mayor abridged, more particularly in the taxation of the artificers; for it was ordained on

17$^{th}$ January, 1650,

Whereas by auncient usage, wherof y$^{e}$ memory of man runneth not to the contrary, it hath beene accustomed, and y$^{e}$ Maior and y$^{e}$ Aldermen of the sayd citty have annually taxed and assessed the artificers and others inhabiting and using trades within the same citty, and not free therof, as for y$^{e}$ opening of their Shop Windowes according to their discretions without any lymitations in proportion, Now for that y$^{e}$ doing thereof, albeit It have beene very antient, yet for that such custome seemeth to be too much arbitrary, and may be made use of not only to deprive the said inhabitants of their right of property, but for and touching the levying of the sayd sums soe assessed, diverse questions and doubts arise, and suits thereby may be occasioned. And such prescription may be found to be too general in pointe of law, for the ascertayninge whereof, and for the pventing of

all such inconveniencies as may for the future be occasioned for or by reason of the sayd assessing or taxing of the sayd Inhabitants as afforsayd, It is this day ordered and ordayned that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the Maio^r and Aldermen of the sayd citty for the tyme beinge, and others joyned with them in counsell, annually to tax and assesse the sayd Inhabitants not free of the sayd citty as formerly it hath beene accustomed; Provided nevertheless that such taxation or rate for the future to be sett and imposed upon any person for that cause doe not at any one tyme exceede the sum of Five Pounds, and not otherwise, any former usage or custome to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

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## RECORDER.

The following are certain proceedings which were instituted against a pugnacious Recorder of the time of the Commonwealth, for assaulting an Alderman, disparaging the Mayor and citizens, and defaming the dignity and character of his Highness the Lord Protector:—

14^th Oct^r, 1657.

Debate being made at this Assembly of the words spoken by the Recorder at the last election concerning the then Mayor

elect, (vid$^{t}$) "that he was a Drunkard and a swearer;" and upon full debate, it being put to the question, it was unanimously voated and agreed by the whole Assemble (who, or the most parte of them, have knowne the conversation of the sayed Maior elect for almost thirty yeares), that y$^{e}$ aforesayed words of the Recorder were malicious, false, and scandalous, to the greate dishono$^{r}$ of the citty, and inconsistent with the duty of his place.

Upon which miscarriage of the sayd Recorder, the Assembly did take into their consideration the manifold misdemeanors of him the said Recorder since the tyme of his being on the place, and therupon did conclude that hee hath beene the principall occasion of the manifold differences that hath beene in the Corporation these five years, as will appear by the particulars following:—

First. Y$^{t}$ the sayd Record$^{r}$, within one Month after hee was chosen into y$^{t}$ place, was drinking at Taverne with Mr. John Woodman untill about Twelve of y$^{e}$ Clock at night, and there (as Mr. Woodman then affirmed) being distemperd with wine, hee assaulted the sayd Mr. Woodman, an Alderman of the citty; upon w$^{ch}$ many blowes followed, soe that both went home with black and bluddy faces, y$^{e}$ usuall badges of such cumbates. And although y$^{e}$ Record$^{r}$ gave the first Assault and soe was the cause of y$^{e}$ Quarrell, yett hee bound y$^{e}$ said Mr. Woodman to the good behavio$^{r}$, who appearing at the Sessions, y$^{e}$ Record$^{r}$ was not able to charge the fault upon him. And y$^{t}$ the Record$^{r}$ gave y$^{e}$ first assault is evident by this, That Mr. Woodman bringing his accon for that pticuler wronge, the Record$^{r}$ did

confess y$^{e}$ accon, and upon a writt of Enquiry the Jury gave Mr. Woodman Twenty Marks damages, by w$^{ch}$ not only the indiscretion, but alsoe the injustice of y$^{e}$ Record$^{r}$ is manifest; in both w$^{ch}$ the Honor of the citty is very much impaired.

2$^{ly}$. That ye next yeare, Mr. Harwood being Maio$^{r}$, the sayd Record$^{r}$ soe p$^{r}$vailed upon him by his evill councill, that div$^{r}$se Ord$^{rs}$ entred in the Assembly Booke, made and agreed upon by y$^{e}$ Assemblys of this citty, were erased and obliterated, w$^{ch}$ being objected against by the Aldermen, y$^{e}$ sayd Record$^{r}$ did owne and justifie the doing of the sayd illegall Act, w$^{ch}$ yf it should be admitted, y$^{e}$ consequences therof must of necessity bring distruccon upon this citty, for yf the Maior and Record$^{r}$ may make null and voide some ord$^{rs}$, they (by the same Reason) may others, and soe all: And what is lawfull for one Maior to doe is lawfull for another, and soe all the Lawes of this citty by this one Act thus owned and justified are, according to y$^{e}$ Record$^{rs}$ destructive councill and practice, alterable at pleasure, w$^{ch}$ is a principall inconsistent w$^{th}$ and destructive to our Charters and all Gov$^{r}$ment; w$^{ch}$ sayd Act hath beene y$^{e}$ beginning and y$^{e}$ cause of all y$^{e}$ discords and differences that hath beene in this Corporacon ever since.

3$^{ly}$. That ye sayd Record$^{r}$ about One Moneth after did advise and was psent at the comittm$^{t}$ to prison of Mr. Christopher Hussey (then Chamberlin of y$^{e}$ citty), against Law and Justice, hee having donne nothing worthy of punishment or blame, being only for his denying to deliv$^{r}$ y$^{e}$ citty mony to the then Maior, w$^{ch}$ was noe offence at all; for yf hee had deliv$^{r}$ed the sayd mony hee had betrayed his trust, and must have

answered y$^{e}$ mony againe to y$^{e}$ citty; for as y$^{e}$ Chamberlin is not chosen by, so is hee not accountable to, y$^{e}$ Mayo$^{r}$: But as hee is chosen by the cittizens, soe is hee accountable unto sworne Audito$^{rs}$ elected by the sayd cittizens; And yett for y$^{e}$ refusing to deliv$^{r}$ y$^{e}$ citty mony as afforesayd, by the councill and assistance of the Record$^{r}$ was y$^{e}$ sayd Mr. Hussey comitted to Prison. Nay, when he was by three Justices of the Peace Bayled, the sayd Mr. Hussey was by y$^{e}$ advice and assistance of Mr. Record$^{r}$ againe comitted for the same cause, w$^{ch}$ is against all Law and y$^{e}$ priviledges of any Englishman, and is destructive to y$^{e}$ Libertie of ev$^{r}$y Freeman of this Corporacon, and against the hono$^{r}$ and good gov$^{r}$ment of this citty.

4$^{thly}$. And when y$^{e}$ sayd Record$^{r}$ had drawne Mr. Harwood (the then Maior) into all the unjust and unbecoming accons hee could, hee then unworthily and pfidiously betrayed him, and deliv$^{r}$ed up his very Lres that past betweene them during those transaccons; and by this his trecherous dealing betweene both pties, he hath raised those differences that are not yett nor like to be cordially ended, and hath therin manifested himselfe to be a pson unworthy of Trust in this citty.

5$^{tly}$. And wheras Mr. Dennett, late Maior of the citty, received a writt called a Mandamus, wherin hee was required to certifie unto y$^{e}$ Court of Upper Bench the cause of Mr. John Woodman; the sayd Maior, according to the duty of his place, with the consent of an Assembly, made a just and true returne; but Mr. Record$^{r}$ did himselfe, and pswaded other cittizens alsoe, to sett their hands to a falce and scandalous pap$^{r}$, wherin it was affirmed that y$^{e}$ Mayo$^{r}$ had made the sayd returne ag$^{t}$ the mindes

of the corporacon, by the councill and advice of one man only: In which Act hee hath charged the sayd Maio$^{r}$ with noe less a crime then the breach of his trust and oath, for y$^{e}$ Maior's setting his hand to y$^{e}$ returne is psumed to doe it uppon his oath, and therfore it is y$^{t}$ the Court will not receive any averm$^{t}$ against the truth therof, because its psumed that such publique Officers will not certifie any untruth under their hands; soe that by this one Act the Record$^{r}$ hath done all hee can to destroy the Gov$^{r}$ment of this citty, and deprive us of all creditt and reputacon, and questionless is in it selfe an Act contrary to and inconsistent with any Gov$^{r}$ment.

6$^{ly}$. That y$^{e}$ sayd Record$^{r}$, to manifest his fierce malice ag$^{t}$ the cittizens, did in y$^{e}$ p$^{r}$sence of Mr. Thomas Muspratt, y$^{e}$ now Maior, and Capt. Palmer, publish and declare "that y$^{e}$ cittizens of "this citty were a company of Beggarly fellowes," w$^{ch}$ must needs tend to the dispairagment of the cittizens who have daily trade and comerce in London and other places, and to the disabling of this citty to be trusted with y$^{e}$ manadgm$^{t}$ of that power w$^{ch}$ for some hundreds of years it hath beene trusted withall: and how distructive this carriage is to the Corporacon, is left to any understanding man to judge.

7$^{ly}$. And farther to manifest his base and meane esteeme, hee hath said of y$^{e}$ cittizens of this citty, and did in Councill house declare, that there were "none to be found fitt to be Aldermen "unless they were dropt out of Heaven."

And as his malice is sufficiently demonstrated ag$^{t}$ the cittizens in gen$^{r}$all, soe in pticuler ag$^{t}$ Mr. Thomas Muspratt, now Maior of this citty, for about a Moneth before Michas last the

sayd Record$^{r}$ being in the cumpany of div$^{r}$se psons, did not only himselfe publiquely declare and call y$^{e}$ sayd Mr. Muspratt to be a knave, but desired and spake to Mr. Roger Coreham then p$^{r}$sent to call him knave alsoe; insoemuch that all y$^{e}$ cumpany p$^{r}$sent were much ashamed to see a Record$^{r}$ of a citty behave himselfe soe ridiculously; and that this alsoe is much to the dispairagm$^{t}$ of this citty and the gov$^{r}$ment therof is evident, and soe is contrary to his trust who is bound to p$^{r}$serve the creditt of this corporacon, and ev$^{r}$y member of y$^{e}$ same, soe far as lawfully hee may.

And farther to manifest his malice ag$^{t}$ Mr. Muspratt, now Maior, the sayd Record$^{r}$ did about a Moneth before Michas last, in y$^{e}$ p$^{r}$sence of Mr. Champion and Mr. Munday, Aldermen of this citty, say and affirme that hee would destroy or ruine the sayd Mr. Muspratt, although hee made his way thorough Blood; in w$^{ch}$ deportm$^{t}$ of his hee hath declared himselfe to be a pson unfitt to be trusted in that society whose distruccon hee hath soe often endeavored.

And farther to manifest y$^{e}$ pfidiousness of the sayd Record$^{r}$, y$^{e}$ cittizens have taken notice of y$^{e}$ accusacon p$^{r}$ferred ag$^{t}$ Mr. Humphry Ellis, for words spoken (as y$^{e}$ Record$^{r}$ sayth) fower years since, w$^{ch}$ words were these, "that yf all writ$^{n}$gs and "penns were at liberty it would make the Protector as black as "the blackest devell in Hell:" for y$^{e}$ words alleaged were or they were not spoken; yf spoken, then y$^{e}$ Record$^{r}$ hath beene false to his Highness the Lord Protector, in that hee being Record$^{r}$, and sworne to execute his office to y$^{e}$ best of his skill and knowledge, hee did, contrary to his Trust and Oath, conceale the

same, and lett it goe unpunished; But yf the words were not spoken (w$^{ch}$ wee beleave were not), then is y$^{e}$ Record$^{r}$ a most false and dangerous pson, who upon a small difference would be soe abominably wicked as to endevo$^{r}$ ye distruccon of a Man and his family by soe false an accusacon; and in this alsoe hath declared himselfe to be a pson unfitt to be trusted.

And upon consideracon of those manifold miscarriages of the sayd Record$^{r}$ w$^{ch}$ hee hath continued in since his being in the said place, It is gen$^{r}$ally agreed upon by the whole Assembly that y$^{e}$ sayd Record$^{r}$ shal be and is herby suspended from the exercise of the sayd place untill hee hath given satisfaccon unto this Corporacon for the manifold miscarriage and abuse$^{s}$ afforesayd.

The Recorder pleaded no justification, and lost his judicial appointment.

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## OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH, AND PROCESSIONS ON HOLY DAYS.

The external respect paid by our ancestors to this sacred institution stands forth very prominently in our Municipal Records, commanding, on many occasions,

the utmost attention and solemnity, particularly as regarded the closing of shops, and the non-exposure of merchandise, except under certain restrictions, on the Lord's-day; as well as the ordering of religious processions or perambulations on various feasts or holy days, and times of humiliation.

In Cathedral and Conventual churches the members had their stated processions, wherein they walked in their most ornamental habits, with music, singing hymns, and other suitable solemnity; and in every parish there was a customary annual procession of the parish priest, the patron of the church, with the chief flag or holy banner, and the other parishioners, to take a circuit round the limits of the parish or manor, and pray for a blessing on the fruits of the earth; to which we owe our present custom of perambulation, which in most places is still called processioning, and going in procession, though we have lost the order and devotion, as well as the pomp and superstition of it.

We will now detail the particulars attending one of these processions:—

1435.

At a Convocation holden at the cytie of Winchester the Frydaie next after the Feast of Corpus Christi, in the 13 yere of the Raigne of King Harry the sixt, after the conquest, It was

ordaynd by Richard Salter, Mayor of the cytie of Winchester, John Symer and Harry Putt, Bayliffs of the cytie aforesaid, and also by all the cytizens and comynaltie of the same cytie; It is accordid of a certain generall prosyon in the Feast of Corpus Christi, of diverse artyficers and crafts within the said cytie beinge, that is to saie, that Carpenters and Felters shall goo together First; Smythes and Barbars, Second; Cooks and Bochers, Third; Shomakers, wh two lyghtes, Fourthe; Tanners and Tapaners, Fyvthe; Plummers and Silke men, Sixt; Fyshers and Furryers, Seventhe; Taverners, Eight; Wevyres, with two lyghtes, Ningth; Fullars, with two lyghtes, Tenthe; Dyars, with two lyghtes, Eleventhe; Chandlers and Brewars, Twelvth; Mercers, with two lyghtes, Thyrtenthe; the Wyves with one lyghte, and John Blake wh another lyghte, Fourteenthe; and all theise lyghtes shall be borne orderlie before the said procession before the Priste of the cytie, and foure lyghtes of the Bretheren of St. John's shall be borne abought the bodye of our Lord Jesus Christ the same daye in the prosession aforesaid. And if any of theis artificers aforesaid make any debate or stryffe, or els Do refuse herafter this ordynance, or do absent himselffe from the prosession aforesaid, that then that crafte w^ch^ soe dothe absent hymselffe or refuse shall forfait to the cytie aforesaid 20^d^, accordinge to the Discression of the mayor and 24^tie^ then there beinge, and shall have payne of imprisonment; and if any one crafte slander another he shall forfait 6^s^ 8^d^.

1656.

[Freemen to meet at the High Cross and attend the Mayor to Church in their Gowns.]

For the upholding and maintaining of y^e honor and esteeme of this citty, And to th'end y^e cittizens may be an ornam^nt to the sayd citty, It is ordained and established that ev^ry pson and psons within this citty being free of the Guild of Merchants, shall from time to time, according to the ancient usage and custome within this citty, on ev^ry Lord's Day, days of Humiliacon and thanksgiving, meete the Maior for the tyme being in their Gownes at the High Cross within this citty, and accompany him from thence unto the greate Church, And shall return with him from thence unto y^e said High Cross, there to part and take leave; And also to accompany the Maior in attending the Judges at ev^ry Assizes to be holden for this county, upon paine ev^ry one making default and being found to have bin absent and not to have attended as afforesayd three several times, to pay the Sume of Two shillings to the Chamber of the sayd citty.

[Shops to be closed on the Sabbath Day.]

At a Burghmote holden on the vij daye of October, in the yere of the Raigne of Kinge Harry the fourthe, after the Conquest, the second,

To the honor of Almighty God, S^t Marye the Virgin, and of all Saints:

At a convocation of the Mayor of the citie of Winchester,

and of the xxiiii$^{ti}$ his Piers, with th assent of the hole commonaltie of the citie aforesayd, by the same Mayor, his Piers, and the comynaltie at the same convocation there holden, the Thursday next after the feast of the Holy Crosse, in the sixt yere of the Raigne of King Harry the sixt, it was ordayned and accordid and ppetuallye to be observyd w$^{t}$in the same citie, That is to saye, y$^{t}$ all m$^{r}$chaunts and artificers, of what crafte so ev$^{r}$ the be, dwellinge w$^{t}$in the citie, or that shall dwell, evri Sondaye through the yere all the same daye shall shutt up their Shopps, and there selle not of there wares and merchandise, whatsoever thei be, and shall have no Shopp Windowes that day open, nother shall shew any of their Wares or M$^{r}$chandise, noy$^{r}$ to put any to sell uppon there Stalles, under payne of forfeiture of 40$^{d}$, to be levied to the common profit of the citie aforesayd by the mynisters of the same cytie, without eny contradiction.

8$^{th}$ Aug$^{st}$, 38 Henry 8$^{th}$.

[Attending the Mayor to Church.]

It was ordeyned and agreid by all the hole assemble, that as well everi of the xxiiij$^{ti}$ as also all other the Fremen of the citye aforesaide, every Sondaye and all other principal Feasts in tyme of procession, shalbe attendant uppon the Maior for the tyme beinge, at the Cathedrall Churche, unto such tyme as the maior retorne whome to his howse; and no man to absent himselfe w$^{th}$out reasonable excuse, to be admitted and approved by the sayd maior and other the Justices of Peace w$^{th}$in the same citye, uppon payne of evri man w$^{ch}$ make defalte to forfett for evri

tyme so offendynge, if he be of the xxiiij$^{ti}$, viii$^{d}$, if he be of the commons, 4$^{d}$, or els imprisonment of a daye and night, at the chois of the party so offendynge; and the same forfett to be yeldid unto the Bayliffs for the tyme beynge.

5$^{th}$ March, 1576.

[To attend Sermons.]

*Itm.* Y$^{t}$ ys agreed that every householder and every other inhabitant, and so many of their famelie of this cytie as may convenientlie be spared, shall ev$^{r}$y Sondaye, and holydaye not beinge a market daye, come to the Sermonds as well at the Trinitie as at the Colledge, and there contynew and abide in decent order untill th end of the Sermonde, upon payne of every householder makinge defaulte to lose 4$^{d}$, and every servaunt taking waiges 2$^{d}$, and ev$^{r}$y other svnte above 14 yeres of age 1$^{d}$, or ells for nonpayment thereof to be committed to warde, there to remayne till he shalbe deliv$^{r}$ed by the Mayor for the tyme beinge of the saied cytie, and two of his bretherne, three partes of which penaltie to be devided to the poore, and the 4$^{th}$ to such parson and parsons as shalbe appointed from tyme to tyme by the Mayor of the saied cytie for the tyme beinge and the more parte of his bretherne, to have the view of the defaults and in leveing of the penalties: Provided alwayes that none of the sayed parsons shalbe touched by this ordynance which shall have a sufficient cause to be absent, and allowed by the Mayor of the sayed cytie and the more parte of his bretherne.

March, 1576.

*Itm.* Wheras an ordynance ys made in the tyme of Robert Hodson, late Mayor, in the 38th yere of the Raigne of King Harry theight, concernynge attendance to be geven by 24tie and freemen of the cytie uppon the mayor of the same evry Sonday and pryncipall feast at Cathederall church of the Trynity, and that the meaninge of that ordynance was as well for the attendaunce upon the mayor to and from the same church as at the church, which attendaunce to the church ys utterly withdrawen, to the grete dishworshippe and slaunder of the cytie: yt ys therfore now ordayned and enacted by the whole Assemble, that the meaninge of the saied Ordinaunce hath byn, ys, and shalbe from henceforth taken and used as well for attendaunce upon the mayor the saied Sondayes and holydayes (mrket dayse excepted), as well from the house of the mayor to the church as also from the church to the mayor's house, uppon the paynes in the same ordinaunce conteyned.

1656.

[Idle Children playing in the Great Church Yard.]

Forasmuch as the Lord's day is very much pphaned by a disorderly sort of idle children in unlawfull Exercises and pastimes in the greate church yarde, and the streets, and divers other places within this citty, It is therfore ordained and established by the Assemble, that the Parents of such children doe for the tyme to come take care that their sayd children doe

not offend herin, upon paine of Two Shillings for ev^r^y tyme that they shall neglect the same; and for y^e^ better discov^r^ry of such unfawfull exercises and pastimes, It is ordained and established that the constables and Beedle of the sayd citty doe app^r^hend all such idle children who shall offend herein, and that they cause them to goe before y^e^ Maior, or some other Justice w^th^in the sayd citty, there to be dealt withall according to the Law.

[Almspeople to resort to Church.]

That all the poore people within this citty who receive almes, having no reasonable excuse for their absence upon the Lord's day, day of publique thanksgiving and humiliacon, diligently and constantly resort to some church within this citty to hear prayer, preaching, reading and expounding the Scriptures, or els to be debarred of their almes and allowance.

6^th^ Henry 6^th^, A.D. 1428.

*Item*, It is ordayned that all M^n^ and wome bringing Gese, Ducks, Capons, Pultrey, Wyldfowle, Piggs, Wotmeale, and any other kinde of victualls or wares to the cytie, shall sell the same all the Saterdaye as aforesayde, and the Sonday next followinge, frome sixe of the Clocke in the morning until eight of the same Sondaye, to who so evr will bye them, w^h^out lett or impedyment of any m^n^, and not after that houre, uppo payne of forfeiture of the same Goods so solde after the hours aforesayd, to the use of the Mayoraltie of the sayd citie: And that none of the sayd cytie buye any thinge of them after the hour aforesayd, under

the same payne. And this Ordynance is made for that purpose, that as well Citizens as Straungers may the better serve and please God, and intend their Divine Syvice the Sabbott day, which is the Sondaye, and renounce worldly occupations, wych tendythe to the detryment of there Soules: And this Ordynance shall begin and take his force and effect frome Witsondaye yeve next comynge for evr, by the helpe of o^r Lorde Jesus Christ, wh lyvethe and raigneth the God, worlde w^hout end. Amen.

These few enactments, we think, will maintain the historian's assertion that Winchester was always entitled to the honourable appellation of its being a well-disposed, peaceable, and godly city.

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## AMUSEMENTS AND PASTIMES OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

In perusing the Municipal Records we cannot discover many enactments relating to the recreations of our ancestors; but it appears that bull-baiting and racing were amongst their most popular and exciting sports. Bull-baiting continued to be exercised in Winchester till

a comparatively recent period, when it was abolished throughout England by an Act of Parliament.

The first bull-bait in this country is said to have taken place at Stamford, in 1209. The introduction of it was as follows:—William, Earl Warren, lord of that town, standing upon the walls of the castle, saw two bulls fighting in the castle meadow, till all the butchers' dogs pursued one of the bulls, with noise and multitude, clean through the town. This sight so pleased the Earl that he gave the castle meadow, where the bulls' fight began, for a common, to the butchers of the town, on condition that they should find a bull to be baited every year for ever.

By an Ordinance of the 4th of August, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Elizabeth, bull-dogs were prohibited roving throughout the city unmuzzled.

*Itm.* That noe parson within this citie shall suffer or permit any of theire Mastife Doggs to gooe unmusselled, uppon paine of everie defalte herein of 3$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$, to be levied by distresse, to the use of the Poore people of the citie.

At this period the Mayors transferred the site of baiting from the Bull-ring of the city to the vicinity of their own residences,—an infringement on the usages of the citizens in which they would not acquiesce,

as the following enactment was passed to restore the same to its accustomed locality :—

19th Novr, 30th Henry 8th.

It is ordeyned, accorded, and fullie agreed by all the saide whole assemble, that from hensforthe ther shalbe no Bulstake set before any Mayor's Doore to bayte any Bull, but onlie at the Bull Ringe wthin the saide cytie.

Certain butchers were ordered to find bulls to be baited, the other butchers contributing 6d. each yearly.

9th Septr, 1577.

On this day and yere it was agreed by Mr. Willm Hall, Mayor, and the more parte of his bretherne, with thassent and consent of all the Butchers of the cytie there present, vizt, William Lane, James Hibert, Richarde Harvey, Willm Brexstone, John Vallower, Willm Chipman, Willm Goodale, Bartholomew Lardener, John Abbot, Edmonde Bodham, Richarde Kente, and Edward Gardener, That William Brexstone and Richarde Kente, and the Survivor of them, shall yerelie finde and pvide for one sufficient fightinge Bull, to be bayted the first Boromote daye, at such tyme and place of that daye, wthin the cytie aforesaid, as shalbe from tyme to tyme appointed by the Mayor for the tyme beinge, and so likewise evry other daye that weeke in wch the Mayor doth kepe any Feaste: And also that the

sayed William Brexstone and Richarde Kente, and the Survivor of them, do and shall finde a like Bull to be bayted as aforesaid, the Sonday in w$^{ch}$ the Bayliffs doo ryde the liberties of the citie, and that they be bounde in fyve poundes so to doo; and that they and the Survivor of them have of ev$^{r}$y butcher of the citie aforesayed, towards the findinge of the Bull aforesayed, 6$^{d}$; and that every of the sayed Butchers doo paye yerelie the sayed 6$^{d}$ the Boromote daye to the sayed Will$^{m}$ Brexstone and Richarde Kente, or the Survivor of them, upon payne to forfayte ev$^{r}$y of them 3$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$, the one halfe to the sayed Will$^{m}$ Brexstone, and the other to the Pore People of the cytie; the same to be levied by distresse by the Distrenors of the Mayor of the saied cytie for the tyme beinge.

Horse-racing, from time immemorial, was a favourite and national amusement, and formed part of the entertainment on the occasion of Queen Anne and her Consort visiting this city in 1705.

The 10$^{th}$ of August, 1705.

In regard that Her Majesty Queen Ann and His Royal Highness The Prince of Denmark design to be here about the latter end of this Month, which is the time of Racing, Therefore, and for advancing the value of the City Plates, and for the more encouraging the Inhabitants of this City to contribute and subscribe more liberally towards the same, and in order to

improve the diversions of Her Majesty, The Prince, and their Court, It is this day agreed in Council House, That David Wavell, Esq$^{re}$, Mayor, shall pay out of the Coffer the sum of Ten Pounds, as so much to be by him subscribed in behalf of the said city towards the said Plates.

20$^{th}$ April, 1634.

*Itm.* That the cittie shall yearlie provide a cupp of the value of £24, to be runn for at the race uppon Wendesdaie in Easter weeke, accordinge to the Articles formerlie drawne.

3$^{rd}$ July, 1646.

*Itm.* It is agreed by the said Assembly that Ralph Rigges, Esq$^{re}$, Mayor of the said city, shall have security under the city seale to save him harmlesse for being engaged for the Race cupp, as shall be advised by the Councell of the said Mr. Mayor.

3$^{rd}$ July, 1676.

It is generally agreed upon at this Assembly, that the Comon Seale of this citty shal be putto and affixed to y$^{e}$ Instrum$^{t}$ now read unto them for the providing a plate of Fiftie Ounces for seven yeares, to be runn for the Thursday next after the last Wednesday in August yearly: Provided that the Gentlemen Subscribers to the other parte of y$^{e}$ Articles doe provide a Plate, and runn for it the Wednesday before.

The representatives of the drama at this period did not merit much support from our authorities, inasmuch as we read that their performances tended to the corruption of youth, and particularly the scholars of St. Mary's College.

Friday the Sixth day of May, 1715.

It is this day Ordered and unanimously agreed by the Mayor and Aldermen then assembled in Counsel House, that whereas complaint hath been made of disorders committed by the Players acting Interludes within this city, and that it tends to the corruption of Youth, and that some of the young Scholars of the School of the College of St. Mary's have laid out of the College on this occasion, That the said Players be forthwith commanded and forbidden not to act or play any more Commedies or Tragedies within this city, and that they and every of them do forthwith depart out of the city, upon peril of the Law.

Our predecessors could not resist the pleasure of a little speculation by gambling in the Lottery; for by an item in the coffer book it appears a sum was advanced for that purpose, viz.:—

1566.

Taken out of the Coffer the sum of £10 towards the next drawen of the Lottery.

And by an order of

30th July, 1568.

*Itm.* That £3 be taken out of the Coffers of the cytie and be put into the lottrey, and so moche more money as shall make up evyn Lotts wth those that are contrybutory of the cytie, so that it passd not 10s.

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## NEW YEAR'S AND OTHER GIFTS.

It may be interesting to record the good-will and feeling exercised by our citizens, on the arrival of a new year, to their judicial representatives, on their periodical visitation to Winchester.

New Year's Gifts are of very ancient origin, for we read of the Romans, in the very earliest period of their history, presenting to one another, at certain annual festivals, figs, dates, honey, &c., and, probably, from that nation the custom was handed down to a later period, and continued in this city to be publicly acknowledged; for we find an interesting memorandum, of the 35th

Elizabeth, that the Marquis of Winchester and the Recorder were remembered as follows, viz.:—

21st December, 35th Elizh.

The same daie and yere it was agreed that there shalbe geven unto the Lord Marquis of Winchester for his newe yere's guifte for this yere to come, Twoo Sugar loves of Tenne Pounds a piece; and also that there shalbe geven unto Thomas Flemynge, Esqre, Recorder of the citie, for his newe yere's guifte, a Sugar loffe of 12lbs; and that the Mayor and his Bretherne, the second day of January next in beinge, shall ride to Abaston to see the said Lord Marques.

31st Decr, 34th Elizth.

The same daie and yere it is agreed that the Chamberlaines of the citie shall geve unto Thomas Fleming the ynor, Esquior, Recorder of the citie, for a new yere's gifte, a figed loffe, weyinge 9lbs 14ozs, amountinge to 11s 3d; and also unto Mr. Fraunces Mills, Twoo Turke cocks, amounting to 5s.

24th March, 34th Elizth.

The same daie and yere it is agreed that there shall be geven unto the Lord Marquis of Winchester one Sugar loffe of 5lbs, and 1 Gallon of sacke, at his comynge to the Lent Assizes.

24th May, 23rd Elizth.

The same daie and yere it is agreed that the Chamberlaines of the citie shall paie and satisfie for a gallon of clarret Wine and a gallon of sacke, given to Sir John Norris, Knighte, at his beinge in the citie.

22nd Septr, 34th Elizth.

The same daie and yere it is agreed that a gallon of claret Wine, a Pottle of Sacke, and two Poundes of Sugar, geven to the Lord Marques at his last being in the citie, shalbe paide for by the Chamberlaines of the citie.

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## THE DEPRESSED CONDITION AND LOYALTY OF WINCHESTER.

The following are copies of certain Petitions presented to Philip and Mary, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and others, reciting that, for several causes, and more particularly by reason of the war and plunder of the Parliament party, who forced from the city £1,400, it had been reduced to great impoverishment and decay,

and totally unable to maintain its poor population, then amounting to two hundred families. It is a pleasing reflection, that although "spiritless, afflicted, fall'n," the inhabitants retained, in their sad vicissitude, the most generous sympathy and loyalty to their unfortunate and distressed Sovereign, Charles I.; not the mere profession of the lip, but the purest practical loyalty, by lending his Majesty £1,000, and sending him to Oxford all their plate, amounting to £300 more; and even the Corporation contributed the value of their city plate, amounting to £58 16s. 3d.

[A Peticon to the Kinge and Quene's Matie concerning the remission of the Ulnage (a duty on cloth). Phill. & Mary.]

To the Kinge and Quene, o^r moost graciouse Soveraigne Lorde and Ladye.

In moost humble wise showen unto yo^r moost Royall ma^ties yo^r humble, faithfull, and obedient subjects, the Maior, Bailiffs, and Comnalties of yo^r citie of Winchester, that wheas the same yo^r citie in tyme past hathe bin a citie of great fame, wealthe, and prosperite, by reason of a cotynuall marte and staple of longe tyme there kept, and by the comon repayre of Venetians and all mchant stranngers to yo^r port of Suthmpton w^h all kinde of mchandise, many great and notable mchants were then dwellinge w^tin the sayd citie, there exercisinge the seat of

mchandise, to the great comon wealthe of yo$^{r}$ sayd citie, and nowe ruined and decayed of longe tyme past by reason that the sayd marte and course of mchandise to yo$^{r}$ great sayd port hathe not bin cotynewied and frequented of longe tyme as then it was: By the want wherof yo$^{r}$ ma$^{ties}$ sayd citie, and yo$^{r}$ poor citizens and inhabitants of the same, bin utterly ruined and decayed, and myche rather shold have bin, had not the goodnes of the moost noble and worthi prince, of famouse memorye, Kinge Henrye the vij$^{th}$, bin unto them extendyd, by reason of his graciouse discharge of them of xxvj$^{li}$ vi$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$, parcell of there fee ferme for the terme of thre score yerys nowe almost expired. After wh terme expired the charge will renewe uppo yo$^{r}$ sayd citizens, not able to sustaine the cotynuall paime$^{t}$ as there boundon deuties requirethe: And yo$^{r}$ sayd pore citizens beinge nowe veray fewe in nombre, be as greatly charged as well w$^{t}$ the sayd fee ferme, and w$^{t}$ all fiftenys and tenthes, as thei were when the citie was moost populiouse and properouse: For remedi whereof yo$^{r}$ sayd pore citizens made there supplication unto the moost noble prince, of worthi memorye, Kinge Edwarde the Sixt, yo$^{r}$ ma$^{ties}$ moost dere brother, at his grace's beinge at yo$^{r}$ sayd citie of Winchester, moost humbly desyringe his grace by the same to extend his moost graciouse favor to be shewed unto them for there releiffe in that behalf, so that thei myght be discharged of fifty marks, parcell of one hundrethe marks, w$^{h}$ is there fee ferme: And also that thei might have of his grace's gyfte certayne small tenements and rents growen unto his ma$^{tie}$ w$^{t}$n the sayd citie and subyrbs by the suppression of the late monastery of Hyde and other

religiouse howses, amountinge to the some of xvj$^{li}$ by the yerre, the yerrely charge and reparations thereof alowed, as by a bill of pticulars to the same supplication anexed it dyd appeare: And his grace seinge the ruinouse state of the sayd citie, and miche lamentinge the same, of his graciouse goodnes grannted unto yo$^{r}$ sayd citizens all the small tenements and rents before mentioned: And the sayd grannt being signed w$^{t}$ his grace's hande, and ready to passe under his highnes' great seale, it pleasyd almighti god to call his ma$^{tie}$ unto his mercye, whereby the sayd grannt toke none effect, and so the sayd citizens remayneth yet unholpen, to there great discomfort, and w$^{t}$out hope of all remedye, except yo$^{r}$ highnes extende yo$^{r}$ meifull clemecy to them in that behalf: And therefore yo$^{r}$ sayd faithfull and pore citizens moost humblye desire your Royall ma$^{ties}$ that it may please yo$^{r}$ highnes to grannt to them for there releiffe suche petitions as hereafter in articles ar coprehendyd. First, that they may be by yo$^{r}$ highnes discharged of fyftye marks, peell of there sayd fee ferme, for the space of thre score yerys.

*Item*, That thei may have of yo$^{r}$ grac's gifte to them and there successors for evr, the sayd tenements and rents specified in the sayd Bill of particulars, w$^{h}$ is also hereunto annexed.

*Item*, That all clothes, as well kerseis as brode clothes, from hensforthe to be made w$^{t}$n the citie of Winchester and the suburbs of the same, and sealyd w$^{t}$ a seale for that purpose to be devised w$^{t}$n the sayd citie, may passe at and frome the porte of Southampton, creekes and members of the same, out of England in to all parts beyonde the seas, payinge but oneley the

moyte of the custome dewe to yo$^{r}$ highness by the Lawes and statuts of y$^{r}$ realme, duringe the terme of xlj re yerys, any lawe, statute, or custom to the contrary notw$^{t}$standinge.

*Item*, That thei may have of yo$^{r}$ highnes grannt a leasse of the rvnsion of the ferme of the Ulnage of clothe to be made w$^{t}$in yo$^{r}$ counti of Suthmpton for the terme of thre score yerys, paienge yerely unto yo$^{r}$ highness the olde accustomed rent for the same.

Whiche releiffe, if it may licke yo$^{r}$ ma$^{ties}$ to extend yo$^{r}$ sayd citizens' trust, the same shall revive yo$^{r}$ said cytie in to good estate, to serve and praye for yo$^{r}$ ma$^{ties}$ as their bounden dueties requirethe, in longe and prosperiouse healthe and Royall estate Victoriouslye to Raigne and cotyneue.

In consequence of the severe distress heretofore alluded to, and in the hope of mitigating the same, our ancestors petitioned the Marquis of Winchester and others to assist them in making the river Itchen navigable from Winchester to Southampton: a memorial worth perusing.

[Concerninge the River of Itchen, to make it navigable from Winchester to Southampton.]

Wee the Mayo$^{r}$, Baylyffs, and Comonaltie of the Cittie of Winchester, doe certifie that the sayd Citie is a very ancient Citie, and as the Cronacle informes us, built by Kinge

Rudhudebras, and was the Royall Seate of the West Saxon Kings, wherein Egbert and Elfred, two great Monarchs, were Crowned, ye Royal Nuptialls of King Philipp and Queen Mary there solemnized, and also divers Kings and Queens interred in the Chathedrall Church there; and heretofore famous for riches and trade, But by reason of former and ye late Warrs it is very much ympovrished (Being a Garrison for the late King, of blessede memory); and to expresse our affection to His Majesty, lent him a Thousand Pounds, and voluntarily sent him to Oxford all our Plate, amounting to Three hundred Pounds more; and for our Loyalty were severall tymes most extramely plundred by the Parliament Party, and the Castle and divers Houses of great value by them demolished: And att such tyme as they had gotten the upper hand and taken the sayd Citie, they forced from us Fourteen hundred Pounds more, soe that the Revenue hereof now remayninge, besides Taxes of the Inhabitants, is not sufficient to releeve our Poore, who consist of above Two hundred Famylys: And the sayd Citie not able to undertake any Manufacture to set them on worke, and here being no Road or thoroughfare, Trading is altogether decayed: And having seriously considered amongst ourselves what course to take for the releefe and setting our Poore on worke, cannot fynde out a better expedient than by making the River of Itchin navigable between the sayd Citty and Southampton, wch would not only procure Trading, and bee a meanes to sett the Poore on worke, but also would be very advantageous to that whole County, the consideration of wch sayde good worke, Wee the sayd Maior, Balyffs, and Comonalty doe humbly tender

unto The R^t Honble John, Lord Marquiss of Winchester; Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Tre^r of England, Lord-Lievetent of the sayd County, and the rest of the Nobilitie of this County; The Right Reverende Father in God, Bryan, Lord Bph. of Winchester; The Reverend Deane and Chapiter of the Chathedrall Church here; The R^t Wor^ll the Warden and Fellowes of Winchester Colledge, and the Gentry, and all other pious and charitable harts in this County, whose concurrence and helpe herein we doubt not, may be an effectuall accomplyshment hereof. In Witnes whereof, we the sayde Maior, Baylyffs, and Comonalty, have hereunto as well subscribed our hands as also affixed the Comon Seale of the said Citty.

Geoven the Fyvteenth day of November, in the Twelfth year of the Raigne of o^r Sovereign Lorde Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Kinge, Defendar of the Fayth, A.D. 1660.

John Mundey, Mayor.

30^th December, 1643.

Taken out thene of the Coffer these several parcells of Plate, and delivered unto Mr. Jasper Cornelius, appoynted to receive the same for His Majesty's use, by virtue of a letter sent from His Majesty to the Maior and Aldermen of this Cytie for the loan of Money on Plate, for the maintenance of the Army, by the consent of the Maior and all the Aldermen of this Cytie:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Silver Ewer, weighing ..... | $32\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
| Three Silver Beer Bowles, weighing ... | $34\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
| Two Silver Wine Bowles, weighing ... | $15\frac{3}{4}$ oz. |
| One Gilt Bowle, with the Cover..... | $31\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| One Great Silver Salt, weighing..... | 28 oz. |
| One Silver Tankard..... | $19\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| One Silver Bason, weighing ..... | 74 oz. |
| Total..... ..... | $235\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |

Which, according to the directions of the said letter, at 5s an ounce, amount unto £58 16s. 3d.

The following is an interesting Petition, reciting that the navigation had been completed, notwithstanding the constant opposition of the authorities of the town of Southampton, who are charged with falsely and maliciously representing that the formation of the same was intended to carry on a clandestine trade:—

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for the management of His Majestie's Treasury.

The Humble Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Comonalty of the Citty of Winchester,

Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas the undertakers for making the River Itchen navigable from this ancient Citty to Southampton

River, hath through greate difficulties and immense expence (notwithstanding the constant opposition of the Town of Southampton), brought that work to perfection, to the great benefit of this Citty and Country, as well as the adjacent Countrys: And whereas the Town of Southampton hath most falsely and maliciously represented to your Lordships by their late Petition, as if the business of this River was to carry on a clandestine Trade, to the prejudice of His Majestie's Revenue, which they in their consciences know to be untrue; but the truth of the case is, they would wholly make a monopoly of Trade to their own selfish interest, and deprive His Majestie's Subjects of the benefit intended them by this Act of Parliament, there is no Goods or Merchandize designed to be landed at this new Wharf complained of but Coals and the Norway Trade, and those in the presence of an Officer of the Customes, to attend at the charge of the Merchant; all Bale Goods, Liquors, &c., were ever landed at the Quay at Southampton.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Lordships will take this matter into your serious consideration, and give encouragement to an undertaking so much to the benefit of the Subject and increase of Trade, as well as of His Majestie's Customs.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

## THE PLAGUE.

We will now enumerate some of the sanitary enactments and precautions passed and adopted by our afflicted progenitors to arrest or mitigate this fearful pestilence; but all that science, sympathy, or exertion could dictate or procure proved ineffectual to stop its fatal career, and no locality suffered more in proportion to its population than our devoted city.

The following is a Petition to the then Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Thomas Fleminge, which will establish its uncontrolled dominion over a family, consisting of the goodwife and mother, and the five or six children who were residents in the house first infected.

To the Right honorable S^r^ Thomas Ffleming, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of his Ma^jstes^ Exchequer.

In moste humble wise y^r^ pore and daily Orato^r^, Willm George, of the citie of Winton, Mason, complayninge, sheweth unto yo^r^ good Lordship, that whereas yo^r^ said orator had one Robert, the sonne of John Beard, of the said citie, who was bounde unto yo^r^ said orator an apprentice, by Indenture, for the terme of vij yeares: May it please yo^r^ good L. to understand

that some three yeres past, at what time God visited the citie with the plague, the howse of the said John Beard being the first howse infected in the same citie, but as then not presently known, the good wife and mother of yo$^{r}$ said orator's apprentice falling first sicke, he ferther requested yo$^{r}$ pore orator that his said servant might come and to tend unto his mother, the which y$^{r}$ L. said orator permitting, the woman very shortely died, and so did all the rest of the familie, to the number of five or six psons, onely yo$^{r}$ pore orator's apprentise left alyve; and the contagion then knowne being so great, yo$^{r}$ said orator's servant was kept close from the concourse of people, and had his maintenance at the citie's chardge, by the space of vij or viij weeks; after which time yo$^{r}$ said orator's apprentice offred to him to be receved again, but mistrusting that the infection might bothe indanger himself and his neighbors, onely requested to stay him for some fortnight or three weeks longer, uppon which request one Mr. Lurken, of the said citie, came in the maior's name and demanded the boy's Indenture, promising yo$^{r}$ said orator to deliver him the said Indenture againe. All which notwithstanding it may please yo$^{r}$ good L. to understande that the said Indenture is not only reteyned from yo$^{r}$ poor orator, but also denied him his apprentice, except he will pay xxx$^{s}$ for charge the citie had bene at for his maintenance during the time of his keepinge in. These considered, may it please yo$^{r}$ good Lordship to use some favourable meanes that yo$^{r}$ pore orator may have his said apprentice again. In obtayninge whereof yo$^{r}$ pore orato$^{r}$ shall be bounde duringe life to pray unto God for the prosperus

estate of yo$^{r}$ good Lordship, in helth and felicitie longe lastinge days to indure.

Then follows, in his Lordship's own handwriting, this reference :—

Mr. Proulr, I pray yo to send for the pties and examine the Contents of this peticion : if the same be true, then it semeth the peticion$^{r}$ is hardly dealt w$^{h}$; all w$^{ch}$ I referr to you$^{r}$ good order to end and determine.—Monday, 16 June, 1606.

You$^{r}$ lovinge ffriend,

To$^{s}$ Flemyng.

We cannot enter into a detail of the cause or effect of this scourge; it will be sufficient to state that, in 1348, the most universal pestilence prevailed throughout the world, which was known by the awful appellation of "The Black Death," and raged fearfully for many months throughout Europe, everywhere defying the power and skill of man, and sweeping millions to a premature grave.

From time to time this malady appeared in our country, and in this city; and, during the early part of the seventeenth century, London was almost annually visited by the pestilence, attributed by many to the

generally confined thoroughfares, and the absence of sanitary regulations; but in March, 1665, its presence was more awfully denoted, and in June the disease spread in a fearful manner.

On the 13th of May, a Privy Council was held at Whitehall relative to the infection; and, with a view to checking its progress, the College of Physicians drew up a small pamphlet, containing directions for the cure of the pestilence, and for preventing contagion. One of the prescriptions is somewhat amusing:—"Pull off the feathers from the tails of living "cocks, hens, pigeons, or chickens, and holding their "beaks, hold them hard to the botch or swelling, and so "keep them at that part till they die, and by this means "draw out the poison. It is good, also, to apply a "cupping glass, or embers in a dish, with a handful of "sorrel upon the embers."

We can imagine the universal despair attending the presence of the terrible invader, when houses were marked with red crosses upon their doors, denoting that the Angel of Death was within; and "Lord have mercy upon us" written thereon, for vain was the help of man.

The Great Fire which destroyed a large part of London, in 1666, twelve months after the disappearance of the pestilence, may be said to have banished the disease from the metropolis; for the city was rebuilt on

a more open scale, with some degree of reference to the health of the inhabitants.

As we have stated before, the Plague proved very destructive to this city. At first, these western counties were thought to be the most free from danger; accordingly, the King came hither to avoid it. Very soon afterwards, however, namely, early in the year 1666, the disease raged in this city to a fearful extent. The dead, as in London, were carried out by cart-loads at a time, and buried on the eastern Downs, as the mounds of turf still indicate. Almost all trade and mutual intercourse were now at an end; nor was it without great difficulty that the necessaries of life were procured, and the third great calamity, famine, averted, by inducing the country-people to bring their provisions to a weekly market, which was held, with all jealous precautions possible, upon a rising ground beyond the West Gate, where the Obelisk is now erected.

No rational causes can be assigned for this visitation; but it is worthy of remark, that it commenced in places unventilated and deficient in the supply of water. This, together with the unusual drought, no doubt were predisposing causes, it being, as good old Baxter tells us, the "dryest winter, spring, and summer, that ever man "alive knew, or our forefathers ever heard; so that the "grounds were burnt like the highways, and the "meadows where I lived having but four loads of hay,

"which before bare forty. Superstition, too, and fana-
"ticism availed themselves of so inviting an opportunity
"for displaying themselves in all their wildness and
"folly. Signs and wonders were seen in the heavens
"above, while the ghosts of the dead walked upon the
"earth beneath; and pretended prophets denounced,
"'Yet forty days and London shall be overthrown.'
"So awful was the mortality, that not less than 130,000
"perished in London; and in the first week of Sep-
"tember in that year, not less than 10,000 died in one
"week. The winds of the autumnal equinox at length,
"however, set in; and from that moment a perceptible
"change for the better was apparent; and in December
"the pestilence had nearly disappeared."

The earliest sanitary enactment we can discover for regulating the sale of wholesome meat and fish occurs in the first year of the reign of Henry IV., A.D. 1399, whereby our citizens were prohibited from buying meat or fish of strange butchers or others, in the following words, viz.:—

[In order to obtain wholesome Victuals fit for Man's Body.]

A Congregation holden at Winchester the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Brice, in the fyvthe yere of the Raigne of Harry the fourth, after the Conquest, It was assented and agried that straunge bochers stand in there places to them assigned,

and not in divers places as before this it hathe byn used; and that thei bringe w$^{t}$ them the hide and the tallowe of every beast killed out of the citie.

*Item*, The same daye it was ordayned that no Fysher sell his Fyshe in hulster, and that in Som$^{r}$ they sell not before six of the clocke, and in Winter before seven of the clocke in the Morninge, upon payne of forfeiture of their Fyshe: And that no Citizen bye any victulls of any Straunger fysher, nothe$^{r}$ of anye other out of the comon market, upon payne of forfeiture: And that no Fysher nother Cooke dwell$^{n}$ w$^{t}$in the citie be no byer for no Lorde, nor for other Straunger, as thei hathe done before this tyme, in no wyse, except he be an howsholde servant.

Then follows an Ordinance as to cleansing the city, made in the eighth year of Henry V., A.D. 1421, issued by the Mayor and Commonalty, to keep the water in the King's River pure and unpolluted, by ceasing to throw any wodegore in the daytime into the river—a herb of a blue colour used in the dyeing of cloth, the staple commodity of the city, as follows:—

At a comon convocation holden at Winchester the iiij$^{the}$ yeare of Harry the fythe, it was ordained by the Mayor and all the whole Comynaltie of the cytie aforesayd, that all Dyers, or any other of what state or condition soever he be in tyme to come, after the Sone rysinge in the morninge, and before Sone

sett, dothe throwe or cause to be throwne any wodegore into the King's Ryver at Winchester, until it be night, shall be amerced in 6$^{d}$; and that the 6$^{d}$ shall be levyed of his goods and cattells, to the use of the bailiffe, without any contradiction or tariens, by the mynisters of the Court; as often as it shall frome the Sonne rysinge to Sonne sett, be founde, pvyd, or knowen, the Offender shalle be amerced as aforesayd.

On the 22nd of September, 6th Philip and Mary, much sickness prevailed in Winchester; for we find the following Ordinance passed in that year:—

*Item*, That the stopping of the Brooke for this present yeare be dispensed with all, for the great sickness in the cytie, any act or Ordinance heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding, so that the Brook called St. Knell's brooke be drawen and scowred.

Our ancestors were anxious that all dwelling-houses should have a good supply of water; and to provide for such necessity, a tax was assessed upon the defaulters, as well as those who threw any corrupt water into the street. Even in those days it is apparent that pure water was considered necessary to health.

*Itm.* That it shall be lawful for the Maior and the more part of his brethrene to assess and tax the Inhabitants of this

cytie wch have no Wells of their owne, or doe fetche water at the comon well of the cytie; and that such money as shal be assessed shal be exacted, and the extract thereof to be delivered to two such persons as shall be named by the Maior and the more parte of his brethren to be collectors of the same; And that it shall be lawful to the said Collectors, or one of them, to distrain any persone taxed that shall refuse to pay, and the distress taken to keepe until he or they refusing shall satisfy such sum so upon them to be taxed: Provided hereby no liberty be given to any man to cast any corrupt water in the High Streete.

We find that, in the sixth year of Edward VI., the Mayor was elected at his own residence, instead of St. John's House, for fear of the pestilence that might ensue.

The 22nd Sept, 6th Edwd 6, 1553.

First it was agreid at this Assemble that the Election be kept at the Howse of Robert Hodson, Mayor, partlye for that he the sayd Robert is so impotent and sicke that he is not able, whout perill of his life, to go to Saint John's House, where the election was and is accustomed to be kept; partly also for that he and his Companye be credyblye informed that a Boye was brought into the said St John's House having two pestilent sores uppon him, so that thereof might much infection and inconvenience ensue; and this agreement to stand in force for

this tyme onlye, any act, usage, custom, or ordinance heretofore had, made, or accustomed to the contrary in anywise notwhstandinge.

Also, in 1564, the usual supper given by the Mayor to the Corporation was discontinued, for avoiding the danger of the Plague.

16th June, 6th Elizth, 1564.

First, that for divers considerations, and spesially for avoyding the danger of the Plague now remaininge (which God for his mercy cease), it is agreed that the Supper used to be kept the Sonday after the Nativity of St John the Baptist yearly, shall not be kepte this present year onlie.

The conviction, now so universally established, that accumulations of filth, manure, and other offensive matters are liable to breed contagion, is fully evinced by the experience of our forefathers, as expressed by the following Ordinance :—

10th June, 1577.

*Itm.* Whereas the Lane leadinge through Staple Garden into Bridney Strete, by reason of much filth there cast ys very

noyfull to all such as passe that waye, and also dyvers other Stretes and Lanes of the said cyty, by castinge of dunge, duste, and other filthy thinges, yr likewise very filthy and noyfull to all such as shall passe by the same: For avoyding whereof, and the grete infectyons and other inconveniences that maie rise thereby, it ys fyrst agreed that the saied Lane shall be paled uppe with a door, locke and key, necessary for all such as carry theire dust and other filthy thinges into the common place of Staple Garden, which key shall be alwayes remayninge at the house in the which Dorothy Mathewe, Wid., now dwelleth, redy always for any pson or psons that shall have occasion to occupie the same.

*Item*, Yt is agreed that evey pson that shall laye any filth, Dust, or Donge in any Strete or Lane of the cyty without their own houses or groundes, or the groundes of any other person levied and meet for that purpose, shall forfayt and lose for evry tyme vi$^{d}$, to the use of the taker of any pson comytting such facte: And iff th Offender psently uppon the facte commytted have not sufficient to paie, or havinge sufficient shall refuse to paye the same, that then he or she so refusinge or not havinge to paie, shall suffer such correction for that faulte as by the discretion of the Mayor for the time beinge and the more part of his Bretheren shall be thought meete: And yf yt shall fall out that the fact was commytted by any man's Sonne or Daughter, or Servant, withe the assent of the Master or Dame, Father or Mother of such Offender, that then such father or Mother, Master or Dame, shall pay the said forfeiture of vi$^{d}$; and yf they refuse to paye it, that the refuser shall be com-

mytted to Ward by the Mayor, there to remain untill he or she have paid the same: Pvyded always that they that have stables maie cast out their donge, so it be carried away withn xxiiij hours after the castinge out thereof.

At this time salt fish being much in request, on account of Fast Days required to be observed by the Church of Rome, various enactments were passed to insure a wholesome supply of such commodity, and to secure cleanliness after the sale thereof, viz.:—

4th August, 1580.

*Itm.* That it shall be lawfull for Mr. Mayor and the more part of his Bretherene to assigne such convenient place or places for the wateringe, placinge, and sellinge of Salt fyshe within the saide citie, as by them shal be thought mete; and that the Fyshers shall not throwe or caste downe any Fyshe water but at such tymes and places as by Mr. Mayor and the more part of his Bretherene shall be appoynted.

Antecedent to modern times, the same objections to the keeping of pig-styes were the subject of special reprobation, and fines for their suppression were imposed, as we find from the perusal of a notice given to such offenders, viz.:—

4th Septr, 1584.

*Imprimis*, It is agreed that noe pson or psons wth this citie shall keepe any hogs or hogsties within the boundes of the High Strette, or within One hundred yardes of the same boundes, from and after the Feast of Saint Andrewe the Apostell next ensuing, upon payne that evie pson that shall keepe anie hogs or hogsties contrarie to the tenor and true meaninge of this Ordinance, shall forfeyte and loose for everye tyme he shall offende therein, Tenne shillings, wch forfeiture shall be levied by distress uppon the Offendor or Offendors, by the Bayliffe of the citie for the tyme beinge, and to be devided in forme followynge, viz., vs thereof to the Bailiffe for the tyme beinge, and vs thereof to the poore people of the citie: And if the saide Bayliffe for the tyme beinge shall be negligent, and doo not levie the same forfyture uppon every such Offendor or Offendors, in all convenient and short tyme as they maie after knowledge thereof to them given, That then it shall be lawfull for the Maior for the tyme beinge to appoint, authorise, and nominate his own Sergeant to levie by distresse the same penaltie of Tenne shillings uppon the same Offender or Offenders; and the same Sergeant for his paines therein to have the moytie of the same forfeyture, and the Bayliffe in respecte of his negligence to have nothinge: Provided alwayes that every pson and psons havinge groundes joininge uppon Staple Garden maie keepe hogs and hogsties in the uttermost part of their saide grounds lyinge nearest to Staple Garden: And also all those that have hogs and hogsties wthout the Walls

of the citie maie likewise keepe them wthout the saide Walls, any thing in this Ordinance contayned to the contrairy notwithstanding.

The inference from this enactment is, that Staple Garden was but thinly inhabited at these times, as we find that it was the common receptacle for filth; and pig-styes were allowed to be erected on the uppermost part of the said ground.

We have observed before that many places in England were infected with the Plague previous to the great visitation of 1666; for, in anticipation of such a calamity, the following Ordinance was passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whereby cleanliness is particularly enforced:—

May, 1583.

Certaine Orders in the name of God agreed upon at this Assemblee, to avoid the infections of the Plague, and other Diseases in other places dispersed, as followeth:—

*Itm.* It is agreed that evry Inhabitant of this cytie shall rid, make cleane, and carry away all the Rubbish, duste, and filthe

before evry of their doores, both back-doores and fore-doores, before Wednesday next, upon paine for every Inhabitant making defaulte therein to lose $6^s$ $8^d$; and if like defaulte be made by any Inhabitant between Wednesday and Saturday next, every such Inhabitant to lose $10^s$.

*Itm.* That evry Inhabitant of the sayd cytie shall cause every morning before 6 of the Clocke, and every evening between 8 and 9 of the Clocke, between this day and Michaelmas next, five buckets of water to be drawne, and the same to be caste downe in the cannoll, and shall rake out and carry away the filthe of the cannoll, upon paine for every default to lose $6^s$ $8^d$; all which forfeitures and penalties shall be levied by distress of the Goods and Cattels of any Offender in the premises, by one of the Sergeants, or by the Beadle, immediately upon the defaulte founde; and that if the Owner of such Goods distrained do not within 7 days after the taking thereof pay the penalty for which the same is distrained, that then the distress to be solde by the appointment of Mr. Maior and two of his Bretherene, any of which forfeitures shall be divided in form following, viz., to him that findeth the defaulte, one third part thereof; to the Bailiffs, one other third parte; and to the poore, one other third parte.

*Itm.* That no person shall sweepe any duste, dirte, or filthe into the cannoll, upon paine to loose for every tyme $6^s$ $8^d$, to be levied and divided as aforesayd.

*Item,* That every Inhabitant of this cytie shall pave before his door, according to the Ordinance of the city, within convenient time; and in the mean season to keep every decayed

place of the Street before his door clean and sweet, upon pain to lose 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$ for every week, to be levied and divided as aforesaid.

The Aldermen of the several wards were appointed surveyors of their particular district, so urgent was the necessity.

*Itm.* That every Alderman or his Deputy shall view weekly the making cleane of the Streetes within his Aldermanry.

We may presume, by the following Ordinance, that dogs were supposed to convey contagion from infected houses, on account of their being prohibited to go at large; which reminds us of a passage in the "Illiad," on the great pestilence that prevailed in the Grecian army.

On mules and beasts the infection first began,
At last its vengeful arrows fix'd in man;
Apollo's wrath the dire disorder spread,
And heap'd the camp with mountains of the dead.
For nine long nights throughout the dusky air
The funeral torches shed a dismal glare.

*Itm.* That if any house wtn this cytie shall happen to be infected with the Plague, that thene evye persone to keepe

within his or her house every his or her dogg, and not to suffer them to goo at large: And if any dogg shall be then founde abroad at large, it shall be lawful for the Beadle or any other persone to kill the same dogg: And that any Owner of such Dogg going at large shall lose 6$^{s}$, to be levied and divided as aforesaid.

Nurses were provided at this awful period, at the public expense, to attend the sick.

*Item*, That there shall be appointed 8 women to be vergers and Nurses of such houses and persones as shall be suspected of infections, to be appoynted by Mr. Maior and the more part of his Brethereen; and they shall have weeklye until the infections, evy of them ———, and after the infections weekly ———; and that a convenient place for the said women shall be provyded by Mr. Maior and the more part of his Brethereen.

*Itm.* That after any Infections shall happen to be within this cyttie (from which God defend us), that from thenceforthe the Orders appoynted for that purpose in the City of London, and now imprinted, shall be observed within this cytie, in such manner as shall be thoughte goode by Mr. Maior and the more part of his Brethereen.

It may create surprise that in so famous a city a scavenger should not have been appointed till 1601; but in conformity to the general impression that clean-

liness is conducive to health, and accumulations of filth generate disease, we find, by an Ordinance of the 21st of September, 1601, that a scavenger was then appointed.

*Imprimis*, It is agreed by the hole assembly, as well for the cleanlines, decency, and sweetnes of the ayre wth this citie, as also for avoydinge of infections wch often happeneth by filthye savours, that there shal be a common Skavenger to clense and carry away into Staple Garden, or any othr convenient place, from tyme to tyme as occasion shal be, to be appointed, all such durte, duste, and other thinge used for Skavengers to carry, two daies in the weeke, viz., Wednesday and Satterday weekely, in wch two daies everye Inhabitant of the citye shall make and lay ready such durte, duste, and other things wch they have meete to be carryed by the Skavenger, for him to take up and carry awaye; and that if any pson of the said citye shall laye or cast oute into the streete any durte, duste, or other things meete to be carryed by the Skavinger, wch the Skavingr shoulde take up and carry away, in any other day then the daies appointed for carriage of the same, Mr., Mrs., or dames of any that so shall offend, shall forfaite for every offence 2$^{s}$; th one halfe to him or her that shall finde out th offence and offender, and th other halfe to the poore of the citie, to be levyed p$^{r}$sently uppon complainte and pfe thereof to be made before the Maior of the said city, by distresse by any officer to be appointed by the Maior of the said citie for the tyme beinge.

*Item*, That every Inhabitant of the said citye that shal be

thoughte meete to pay towards the wages of the Skavenger shal be rated and taxed yerelye by the Maior of the said citye and the more pte of his Brethren.

Warders were appointed to watch the gates, to exclude the ingress of persons into the scene of desolation; and attendants to supervise and bring necessaries to those suffering under the Plague, probably to the exclusion of all others except those who were "faithful in life, and even in death would not be "disunited;" for in this year—

1603,

It is ordered that Mr. White shall extract the names of a number of sufficient persones in the cytie, who may by order be appoynted to watche and warde both the infected houses and the gates of the cytie; and that the warders of the infected houses shall have attending upon them two Messengers, to attend them to goo up and down for the necessaries of the infected persons.

That a sufficient Warde be had at the Eastgate, Westgate, Northgate, and Southgate, by two persones at evry gate; and that Eastgate, and Westgate, and Southgate be locked up at vii of the Clock at night, and not opened agayne untill seven of the Clock in the morning; and that the Bailiffs take these keys into their custodye.

That the Porters of Kingsgate, Westgate, and Southgate be sent for and sworne, that after the depture of the Warders, viz., from 8 of the Clocke every nighte they shall suffer no person to enter in or out these Gates but known persons to them, and such other persons coming not from infected places.

That Durngate be whollye shut up during this time of sickness, and the keys delivered to Mr. Maior, except when Mr. Maior shall have use thereof to goe and come frome his house.

In the year 1625 a sore disease again prevailed; and even houses were ordered to be burnt to stay its further progress.

*Item*, It is also agreed that the decayed Cottage wherein Lenord Andrews did dwell, he lately dying of the Plague, shall be burned to the grounde, for fear of the daaunger of infection that might ensue if it should stande.

We have reason to apprehend that the Plague existed to a greater extent in the lower part of the city, as the following Ordinance will prove it to have been then raging at St. John's House:—

*Item*, It is further agreed that the Election of the Maior and other Officers, which should be at St. John's House the Monday

after Holyrode daye, shall be now at the Guildhall that day, by reason of the infection which is now in St. John's House, any former usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1652, immediately before the awful outbreaking of the Great Plague, a public censure was cast upon the inhabitants, by an Ordinance reciting that the citizens preferred their own private ease more than the public good, for not contributing their proportionate share to the maintenance of a scavenger; it is as follows:—

20th Septr, 1652.

Whereas diverse psons, Inhabitants of ye City of Winchester, tendering and preferring their owne private ease more than ye publique good and well being of the sayd citty, have refused to pay and contribute to a Skavenger for the cleaning and desent keeping cleane of the Streets thereof, whereby the Streets there have for some tyme past beene and continued very noysome, with putrified durt, dung, and filth, very undesent and unbeseeming a place of eminensy or of good governent; for remedy wherein, and for the better clensing ye sayd Streets for the future, It is Ordered and ordained at this psent Assembly, That all and evry the Inhabitants of the sayd citty, from and after the Feast day of Saint Michaell the Archangell now next coming, doe and shall make clean ye Streets, and take up and carry away into Staple Garden, or to some other place convenient, all dust, dung, durt, and soyle, arising, running, or

increasing from tyme to tyme before their houses respectively, soe that the Streets of ye said citty every Saterday night weekly be clensed throughout ye same; and all ye dust, dunge, durt, and soyle in any the open and eminent Streets thereof, be duly carried away and removed by the Inhabitants of every the respective houses within the same citty; and that every pson or psons, Inhabitants as aforesayd, neglecting and doing contrary to this Ordinance, upon view of the Mayor of the sayd citty for the tyme being, or any other Justice of ye Peace within the sayd citty, to forfeite and loose for every tyme soe offending, the sume of Twelve pence, to the use of ye Bayliffes of the sayd citty for the tyme being, who are hereby authorised to levie the same by way of Distress and Sale of the Goods of every pson soe offending, rendering to each pson distrained the overplus remaining upon such Sale; and therewithall the sayd Bayliffes are to see the annoyance removed, or in default therein, to forfeite for every omission, to the use of ye Chamber of ye said citty, the sume of Two shillings, to be levied on them by warrant from ye Mayor of the citty aforesaid for the tyme being: And, lastly, it is Ordered and ordained that no Butcher or other pson whatsoever shall for the future cast forth into ye Streets, Streams, Brooks, or Waters of ye sayd city, any putrified blood, offal, or any other soyle or putrified stuffe made upon the slaughter of any beast, upon the paine of Tenn shillings for every tyme soe offending, to ye use aforesayd, to be levied in like manner by the Bailiffes of the sayd citty for ye tyme being, by Distress and Sale of ye goods soe distrained as is before directed.

In the year 1665, additional orders for cleanliness were enjoined, by proclamation of a Crier:—

16th June, 1665.

For the more cleanlyness, decency, and sweetness of the eyre witn this citie, and for avoyding of infectious diseases wch often happen by ill savours, It is ordered and ordained by this Assembly, That every inhabitant shall make and lay ready before theyr respective houses all such dirte, dust, soyle, and dunge as shal be made in their houses and premises, on Saterday and Wensday weekly throughout the yeare, yearly, about two of the Clocke in the afternoone between Michaellmas and our Lady Day, and four of the Clock in the afternoone between our Lady Day and Mchas; and then also to sweepe cleane before theyr respective doors, to be carryed away by the Scavengers of the sayd cittie who have undertaken to doe the same accordingly: And if any person or persons shall carry out or lay such dyrt, duste, soyle, or dunge upon any other days than the days so fixed as aforesaid, that then every such pson or psons, being an Inhabitant, either doing or permitting the same to be donne, and therein offending, shall forfeite and pay for every such offence the some of Twelve pence, to be levyed by distresse: And because none shall or may plead ignorance therein, it is Ordered, That the Cryer of this citie doe forththe make Proclamation thereof in the most usuall places of this citie; and that a Copy of this Ordinance be fixed on one of ye posts of ye Market house of ye same citie.

It had been usual on All Saints' Day for the Mayor to entertain the Corporation and others at St. John's House; but in this year festivity gave place to mourning, and lamentation superseded the voice of melody; and an Ordinance was passed for suspending the supper on account of "so many sad and heavy judgments, as the "horrid and noisome pestilence do so much threaten "this kingdom."

An Ordinance for taking away of Feastinge for the yeare to come in respect of ye Contagion of ye Plague now raging.

18th Septr, 1665.

Forasmuch as it hath been ye usuall course and custome of this citie that the Maior for the tyme beinge hath observed and kepte severall dayes in the tyme of his Maioralty for Feastinge, as well of the whole Corporation as of others; and whereas that pious and worthy Benefactor, Mr. Alderman Budde, gave an ample allowance for a dinner on every All Saintes' day, the end of wch sayd Feasting was as well for upholding the honor and esteeme of this citie as also for the maintayning and preserveing of love and unity among the citizens, and rejoycing one wth the other; Now this Assembly, considering that, according to the sayinge of the wise man, "There is a tyme for all things, as well for mourninge as for Feastinge," the latter of wch being

not at all suteable wth the present tymes, when soe sad and heavy judgements as the Sworde and noisome pestilence doe soe much threaten this Kingdome. It is therefore, upon mature deliberation and consideration, ordered and ordained by this Assembly, That the next succeeding Maior of this citie the next yeare doe wholly forbeare to keep any Feast during ye tyme of his Maioralty; but that not to be brought into presedent for any Maior succeeding him, w^t^ou^t^ the like approbation and unanimous assent of a Comon Assembly (as now), and upon the like sadd occasion, any ordinance, usage, or custome in the same citie to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the money saved by such abstinence be given to the Poor.

The above are the principal sanitary regulations which were made in the pressing emergency in 1665; but, at an earlier period, viz., 1593, when the Plague was predominant here and in London, Alton, Farnham, and Guildford, orders were issued to restrain the resort of persons to and from the city, disobedience to which was punished with great severity, insomuch as an Alderman repairing to London, buying merchandise there, and importing it into this city, was committed to imprisonment to St. John's House for fourteen days, and, on his refusal to remain there, his shop windows were ordered to be shut down, and himself prohibited from selling wares for one month.

The inhabitants were debarred from assembling to witness their favourite sport of Bull-baiting, and other amusements, for fear of infection from the congregation of numbers. The gates were watched, leathern buckets, water, crooks, ladders, &c., provided for casualty and relief against fires; and, for sweetening the air, all nuisances were to be surveyed and removed.

6th July, 1593.

This order is nowe made to restraynge the resort of all parsons who shall come to the citie, as well from ani infected place as otherwise from any other place not infected; and likewise to restrain all psons comynge from anie place not infected, that they shall not make abode wthin the citie above one nighte at the moste.

It is agreed and consented that no pson of what degree soever in this citie shall receive to his howse or custody any pson cominge from any foreyn infected place withoute first he shall have Mr. Maior's knowledge thereof, upon paine of imprysonmt.

And if any pson be founde witn the citie cominge thence from any infected place, that psently, w'hout further entertaynment, the pty be expelled the citie.

That such inquiry be made through the citie what forregn psons be in it that come from any infected place; if any be found, to be ordered as aforesaid.

And for the more care of the primises there shall be at everie Gate of the citie in the day tyme, a warder, from 3 in the morninge till 9 at nighte, to examin all suspected psons, especially fotemen, or such as bringe packes; and that the nighte watche shall begin there charge at 9 of the clocke at night, and hold it on till 9 in the morninge.

And upon this order this psent day, one Christian Wilson, Wife of James Wilson, now of Kingston, or Guilford, places infected, coming to this city w^th^ her two children to Widow Clayton, her Moth^r^, is expelled the citie, with a passport to return to her said husband, and wt^h^ the citie's Charitye of 6^d^ for their reliefe, p^d^ by the Chamberlyn of the citie.

8^th^ Sept^r^, 1593.

Forasmuch as Mr. Anthonie Burde, one of the Aldermen of the citie, hath lately made his repayre to London in this danger of Infection, and there boughte and retaylled Wares contrary to orders formerlie sette downe and agreed uppon, It is therefore agreed that the saide Mr. Anthonie Burde, for his contempte againste the saide former orders, shall presentlie, uppon notice to hym geven of this Order, either submitt hymself to the imprysonment in Saint John's Howse, there to remaine by the space of fourteene daies next ensuinge, or otherwise, that uppon his refusall thereof his Shopp Windowes shall be presentlie shutte downe, and hymself barred to utter anie Wares duringe one whole moneth, accodge to the saide former orders.

It is also agreed, in regarde to this dangerous time of infection, that proclamation be publiquelie made, as well at the Faire to be holden at Weyhill, and at other meete places, concerninge the Faire to be holden on Saint Edward's daye next ensuinge whin this citie, that no person shall bringe into the saide Faire any Kinde of Wares to be solde but onelie such parsons as doo bringe to selle Horses or other Cattell, Turners' Ware, Coopers' and Joyners' Ware, Butter, Cheese, all and evrie sortes of Corne and Graine, Smithes, Nailemen, and Butchers and Fyshers, and so that these, nor any of them, come from anie place of Infection.

Whereas divers psons w$^{th}$in the citie, contrary to the exprest commandment and publique Notice to them geven for the restrainte of bul baitinge and other such like exercises, beinge meanes, in this danger of infection, to drawe concourse and assemblie of People, chuse nevertheless, in open and manifeste contempte of the prem$^{s}$, assemble themselves in grete nomber of people in places adjoyninge to the citie, and have there habituall bulbaitinge and other unlawfull exercises; It is therefore ordered, that the said Parsons present at the saide bulbaitinge, for their contempt in this behalf, to the danger of the Inhabitants of the citie and eviell example to others, shall be committed to the Prison of the citie; and before theire enlargement shall be bounde with sureties for theire good behavor, and theire appearce at the next Quarter Sessions, there to answere the premes.

6th day of August, 1597.

*Item*, It is ordered that the Aldermen of the citie hereafter named shall dailie viewe and survie the sufficiencie of the Warders of the Gates of the citie; and the same shall reforme from tyme to tyme, by theire discression, for the better observance of the orders formerlie agreed upon, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For West Gate ..... | Mr. Richard Burde.<br>Mr. Richard Cooke. |
| For Est Gate ..... | Mr. Hodson.<br>Mr. Newbolt. |
| For South Gate ..... | Mr. Badger.<br>Mr. Paice. |
| For North Gate ..... | Mr. Lane.<br>Mr. Simonds.<br>Mr. Anthonie Burde. |
| For King's Gate ..... | Mr. White.<br>Mr. Cole. |

*Item*, It is ordered that the Watche by nighte shall be continued and kepte wthn the citie from henceforthe untill other Order shall be taken to the contrarie.

*Item*, It is ordered that the Constables of the city shall on everie Fridaie weekelie deliver unto Mr. Maior and his Brethren the names of the Watchmen by them weekelie assigned, that the sufficiencie of the Watchmen maie thereby be dewlie discerned.

The Orders to be observed by the Warders and Porters.

All suspicious psons, all roges, all idle psons, disorders of carryinge of woodde and breakinge of hedges, stealers of poultrie and pigge, late and nighte walkers disorderlie, goinge oute and comynge in erlye and late both on foote and on horsbacke, all parsons resortinge from infected places, viz., from London, Farneham, Alton, or any other whatsoever place infected, and comynge to have their entrance into the citie, that they be presentlie broughte by the Warder to theire Inne, ther to be examined by the Innekeep$^{r}$ whether they are meete psons to be receaved; if not, then to be dismissed the citie.

*Itm.* It is agreed that the West Gate and Est Gate of the citie shall stande open for horsemen to be examined as aforesaide.

*Itm.* It is agreed that all the other gates of the citie shall be shutt uppe and warded as aforesade, and the wickete of the four Gates onlie to be opened, and none to be lett into psons comynge to the Market w$^{th}$ corne, woodde, and other the citie but pvision, and such other as are persons well knowen to come from places not infected. To such persons the wickete to be opene, or otherwise to be kepte shutt all the daie.

*Itm.* It is also agreed that the porters shall dailie bringe certificate unto Mr. Maior of their dailie proseedinge and evente in their Wardes.

Concerning danger of Fyer.

It is also agreed and consented, for redines of reliefe against all casualty of Fyer, That the Chamberlyn of the city, at the citye's charges, shall forthwith pvide ten lethern bucketts; and that everi Alderma' shall likewise forthwith pvide two lether bucketts, and evrie of the xxiiii one lether buckett.

And that evrie gentlema inhabiting the city may be moved to provide according to there pportion lethern bucketts.

That the Chamberlyns also pvide two ladders and Roopes for the hookes, at the necessary charges of the citie, to be in all rediness.

That evrie inhitant houseker shall both day and night during this Somer tyme, have standing at his dore in redines, one tubb of water, to be cast owt in ye morning, and new filled the^n^ againe, uppon payne of imprssment.

For the swete ppervason of the citye, all comon nuisances shall forthw^th^ be viewed, and the penalty of the Ordinances shall be ppently executed upo the offender.

We have now extracted the substance of the sanitary regulations made from time to time to avoid the Pestilence, alleviate the sufferings of the diseased, and provide for the necessities of the survivors. The universal impression, which even then prevailed, that the removal of offensive accumulations, a supply of pure water, and effectual drainage, were essential to

health, is now fully confirmed. Let us, therefore, be timely wise, and freely carry into operation the facilities afforded by modern science and invention, and thereby, as far as human agency can be instrumental, avert the heart-rending visitations which overwhelmed our afflicted ancestors in their time and generation.

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## WATCHING, PAVING, LIGHTING, &c.

We believe one of the earliest enactments for watching is to be found in the Statute of Winchester, in the time of Edward the First, which directs "That from "henceforthe all Towns be kepte (that is to say, "watched); in every Citie, Six men shall watche from "Sunsett to Sun rysing." But this regulation assumes more of a martial than domestic character, and it was but little attended to; but it is now acknowledged that certain regulations are requisite for the preservation of order and the prevention of crime in a large community, viz., an effective system of watching and lighting, to remove obstructions, and give the earliest intimation of

fire, violence, or any other accidental occurrences. Having carefully perused the Corporation books, we can find no earlier allusion to watching and lighting the city than the 16th June of that year, about which time, many fires having occurred in various parts of the kingdom, our citizens were aroused to the danger of having no watchman or bellman to give notice of the outbreak of any fire, as well as for the discovery of night-walkers and other loose and pilfering persons, and one such Officer was accordingly appointed.

16th June, 1663.

Whereas it hath been found by sadd experience that suddane and lamentable Fyres have happened of late years in severall places within this Kingdome, which have consumed and destroyed many fayre and stately buildings, goods, and household stuffe of great value, a grate part whereof might have been prevented had the Inhabitants of such Cities, Towns, and places where the same happened, had a Bellman to have walked the Streets in the night-time to have discovered the beginning of such fyres, and thereupon given Notice to the Inhabitants of such Cities, Towns, and places, who thereupon might have used the means for the preventing the increase thereof: And wee of this Citie being altogether destitute of such an Officer as a Bellman, as well for the preventing of such sad accidents as also for the discovery of night walkers and other loose, idle, and

pilfering persons: It is therefore ordered, ordained, and established, by and with the unanimous consent and approbation of this Assembly, That William Swayne be Bellman of this Citie, to walk the Streetes in the night from Ten of the clock in the night until five of the clock in the morning, from Michaelmas untyll our Lady day; and from Tenn of ye clocke in the night untyll fower of the clocke in the morninge, from our Lady day to Michaelmas, yearly: And that the sayd William Swayne, and such others who shall succeede him, to have and receive from the Maior and Aldermen of the sayde Citie the some of Eight Pounds per ann., to be payed quarterly, the first payment to begin att Michaelmas next. The said yearly payment to be raysed by an equall and indifferent rate upon the sevall Inhabitants within this Citie from tyme to tyme, to be made by the Maior and Aldermen of this Citie, or the major part of them.

In the following year greater precaution was adopted, by the supply of fire-engines, crooks, ladders, and buckets; for, in 1664, it is recorded, that the city should be provided with the same.

1666.

Whereas it hath been found by sad experience that sudden and lamentable Fires have happened of late years in several places within this Kingdom, which have consumed and destroyed

many fair and stately Buildings, goods, and household stuffe of great value, a great part whereof might have been prevented had the Inhabitants of Towns and places where the same happened been provided with Engines, Crooks, Ladders, and Bucketts, many fires might have been quenched: And wee of this citie having lately had warning given us of such Accidents, and being now altogether destitute of such Engines, Crooks, Ladders, and Bucketts, being necessary instruments and means for the quenching and preventing thereof: It is therefore ordered, ordained, and established, by the unanimous consent and approbation of this Assembly, That an Engine for the quenching such sudden fires, and three Crooks, and fower Ladders for the same purpose, be forthth provided, at the proper costs and charges of the Mayor, Bailyffs, and Comonalty of this citie: And that as many Bucketts as can be raised by a voluntary subscription of the Inhabitants witn this citie, to be kept in their severall houses, be forthwth prored: And in order hereunto, Thomas Cropp and Robert Steele are desired by this Assembly to undertake the same, by going to the several Inhabitants within this citie desiring their severall and respective subscriptions for such number of Bucketts as they shall voluntarily provide, to be kept in their several and respective houses for the uses aforesaid: And that William Taylor, Esq$^{re}$, now Mayor of this citie, doe take speedy course that the said Bucketts be provided according to the severall Subscriptions, soe to be made as aforesayd.

A very interesting document as to the paving, lighting, and other accommodation afforded to Charles the Second and the Royal Family whilst visiting this city, bears date—

21st August, 1683.

Forasmuch as the King's most excellent Matie (wth his Royall Consort the Queene, his dearest brother James, Duke of Yorke, and others of his Royall Family) is gratiously pleased to declare his Royall intentions to visit this his citye within few dayes, and make some residence therein, to the greate joy and benefitt of his subjects therein; It is therefore, by this present Assembly, ordered as followeth:—

First. That the severall Inhabitants of the sayd citye living in the High Streete, and in other the Streetes and Lanes of this citye, do every night during the time of His Matie's residence, or any other of the Royal Family who shall reside here, hang out lights, not only for giving light to people passing to and fro to their lodgings, but for discovery and preventing disorders and mischiefs which may happen in the streetes there; such lights to be continued from eight of the clock in the evening till twelve that night, upon paine of twelve pence a night for every the said Inhabitants neglecting or refusing so to do; the same to be levied by distress by the Beadle of the said citie.

Secondly. That the severall Inhabitants of private houses are hereby desired to be moderate in their demands for their lodgings (viz.), not to ask or demand more than twelve pence

a night for a Master, nor but Sixpence a night for a Servant, during the time aforesayde; and nothing to be payd in Inns, Alehouses, or other Public houses, for lodgings, where there are hostryes.

Thirdly. That the severall Streetes and Lanes of the said citie be every night during the time aforesayd, swept and cleansed from all the filth and soyle there being of the severall Inhabitants, not only before their severall doores, but also so farr as the bounds of their houses, gardens, or premises doe extend; and from time to time to be forthwith removed and carried away by the Skavenger of the sayd citie after soe swept up; and that the High Streete, and all other the Streetes and Lanes within the sayd city, be forthwith repayred by the severall Owners and Inhabitants aforesaid.

Fourthly. That the several Highwayes within the bounds and limitts of the sayd citie be forthwith levelled and repaired by the several Proprietors of Lands who of right ought to repair the same.

Fifthly. That Notice be forthwith given to the severall Tythings and Hamletes next adjacent to the sayd citie that the severall Highways be forthwith repaired within the bounds and limits.

Sixthly. That during the time of His Matie's stay at this citie there be appoynted every night Four persons to be as Watchmen to walk to and fro in the citie, as well for guiding Strangers to their Quarters as to prevent disorders and mischiefes by Fire, &c.; and that a Rate be made upon the Inhabitants for the maintaining the same.

Att this Assembly it is thought fitt, agreed upon, and ordered, upon the account of His Majesty's intentions of residing here in Winchester some time, that a convenient number of honest and fitt persons, Inhabitants of this citie, be appoynted for Watchmen, to watch and walk the Streetes and Lanes of this citie all night during the time of His Majesty's continuance here, that thereby they may prevent (by discovering) dangers happening or arising by Fires, and also for apprehending all dissolute and dangerous persons that may be lurking in and about the said citie, to be instrumental in promoting the dangers aforesaid; all which cannot be done without great charge; Therefore it is thought fitt, and further ordered, that a proportionable Rate be made by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of this citie, on all housekeepers of this citie, for defraying the charge thereof; and the said Justices of the Peace of this citie are desired to bind over the contumely of this Order to the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace which shall be holden for this citie, there to answer for their refusal to pay their several proportions.

Another enactment, defining the bounds and manner of paving before their doors, and otherwise.

20th Septr, 1652.

Whereas sume difference and question hath arisen and beene occasioned touching the Bounds of psons chargeable with paving

of the Streets of the sayd citty, for the certaining wherof, and for avoyding of all question and dispute touching y^e same for the future, It is ordered and ordayned at this p^rsent Assembly, That y^e channell or gutter at psent fixed in any the Streets of y^e sayd citty is and shall be the bound therof; and that all psons inhabiting y^e citty afforesayd shall make good the paving of the Streets before their Dores and houses respectively, unto the midle and bottome of such channell, and y^e opposite Inhabitants in each streete betweene them to make good the same channell, and then to pave from thence unto their sev^rall houses respectively; and that in all places where there is not at p^rsent a channell fixed, then the midle of the streete is and shall be taken to be the proper boundary betweene all psons living therin the one opposite against the other; and see y^e charge of paving to be equaly borne by y^e owno^rs or inhabitants of such places, yf it be requisite to be paved: And, lastly, that y^e open place at y^e Markett house, as the same is now bounded, within the gutters of the Inhabitants there, is for the future to be repaired, when occasion shall require, at y^e charge of the citty, the tennt there, now in y^e possession of Leonard Crely Pintner, bearing its pportion from the foundation.

Exactly two hundred years since we observe that thatched houses, mud walls, and hedges, were common in various parts of the town, and in the High Street; when, in respect to the danger it occasioned by fire, and

the unseemliness thereof in so famous and ancient a city, the objections were ordered to be removed or amended.

30th day of October, 1656.

For ye avoyding of the greate inconveniences wch are found by experience to grow by thatcht Houses within this citty, both in respect of the danger it occasions by Fire and the unseemliness therof in soe auncient and famous a citty, It is ordained and established at this psent Assembly, That noe pson or psons within this citty doe Thatch any house or houses within the same, or any part therof, upon paine of Tenn Pounds; and that all such Houses that are already thatched, to be covered with Tyle or Slatt within One yeare next ensuing, upon the like payne of Tenn Pounds.

Wheras the Highways and Streets within this citty, by reason of making of Mudwalls next adjoyning therunto, are very fowle, and dangerous to all that pass in and by the sayd ways; for remedy wherof it is ordained and established att this psent Assembly, That noe pson or psons doe at any tyme hereafter make any such Mudwalle within the sayd citty, or make any hedg in ye High Streete, upon paine of Forty shillings for every such default.

## PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Our Readers may like to compare the present price of provisions with those in 1683—1685, during the residence of Charles II. and James II. in this city.

21st August, 1683.

That all Inns, Alehouses, and other public houses, doe during the time of His Matie's stay in this citie, take noe more for horse-meate than after the rate of Sixpence a night each horse's hay and litter, and Eight pence the peck for Oates.

To prevent extortionate charges for accommodation of lodgings and the supply of necessary articles to the great influx of strangers on this Royal visit, the following is ordained, viz.:—

The Prices of Provisions agreed upon and sett downe by His Matie's Justices of the Peace for the Citie of Winton, to be pd by His Matie's Servts and Subjects in and about ye sayd citie for the Provisions following:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter by the pound, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Rabbitts by the couple, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Pidgeons by the dozen, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lobsters, not to exceed by the pound ..... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Crabbs, not to exceed by the pound ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Mulletts, not to exceed by the pound ..... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Salmon, not to exceed by the pound..... | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Large Whiting, not to exceed by the dozen ..... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Small Whiting, not to exceed by the dozen ..... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Prawnes, if the best, not to exceed by the hundred ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Eeles, not to exceed by the pound ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Trouts by the pound, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Best Hens by the couple, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Capons by the couple, not to exceed..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Geese, not to exceed for each ..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Chickens at full growth, by couple not to exceed | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Chickens of a small growth, per couple not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 8 |

11th September, 1685.

The Prices sett downe and enjoined by His Matie's Justices of the Peace for the Citie of Winchester, to be payd by His Matie's Servants and Subjects in and about the said citie for their Lodging, Horse-meat, and other accommodatons, as followeth :—

In all Inns and places where the Inhabitants pvide Horse-meat—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For evy Bushell of the best Oates ..... | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| For every Bushell of the Second sort ..... | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| For every Bushell of the best Beans..... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| For Hay, Straw, and looking to every Horse for a day and night ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| For Stable roome for a day and night for each Horse, where they have no other accommodation ..... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| If in a Stall ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| For standing of a Coach under a Shedd each day and night, where their Horses are not in the Stable there ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| If in a Coach-house ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| For a Bed ..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Prices in the Market.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the best old Oates, by the Bushell..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For the second sort of good Oates, by the Bushell ..... | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| For the best Beans, by the Bushell ..... | 0 | 5 | 6 |

All psons are hereby required to bring in their Stocks and Stores of Corn, Hay, and other provisions into the open Market

freely, and not to conceal any during His Matie's abode in and about the said city of Winchester, on pain and peril shall fall thereon.

And all persons are required to make just payment, according to the Rates aforesaid, for all such diet, lodging, or horse-meat, as they shall have had, before they remove themselves or their Horses from their respective lodgings or stables.

This to continue in force during His Matie's abode in these partes.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter by the Pound, not to exceed..... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Rabits by the couple, not to exceede ..... | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Ducks by the couple, not to exceede ..... | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Pidgeons by the dozen, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lobsters by the Pound, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Crabbs by the Pound, not to exceed..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Mulletts by the Pound, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Base by the Pound, not to exceed..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Salmon by the Pound, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Large Whiting by the Dozen, not to exceed..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Small Whiting by the Dozen, not to exceed..... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Oysters by the hundred, not to exceed..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Prawns, if the largest, not to exceed by the 100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Eyles by the Pound, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Trouts by the Pound, not to exceed..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Henns by the couple, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Capons by the couple, not to exceed..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Geese, for each, not to exceed ..... | 0 | 2 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chickens at full growth, not to exceed by the couple | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Chickens of a smaller growth, not to exceed by the couple | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Choyce Beefe by the Pound, not to exceed | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Choyce Mutton by the Pound, not to exceed | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pork by the Pound, not to exceed | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Veale by the Pound, not to exceed | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| A Barrell of Strong Beere | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| A Barrell of Strong Ale | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| A Barrell of small Beere | 0 | 6 | 0 |

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## THE CHRISTENING OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Henry VII. having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., which transferred into his family the rights of the House of York, and claiming his descent from the celebrated Prince Arthur, had determined that his Queen should give birth to his intended heir at the Castle of Winchester—in which it was supposed that hero was born—and that he should be christened in our Cathedral. The particulars attending that ceremony are thus recorded:—

On St. Eustachius' Day, which was in the year of our Lord 1486, and the 2d yere of the Reigne of our saide Souveraigne, the Prince Arture was born at Winchester, whiche was the firste begotten Sone of our said Soveraigne Lorde, King Henry the 7th, and cristened in manner and forme as ensueth, but not untill the Soneday next following, bycause the Erle of Oxynforde was at that tyme at Lanam, in Suffolke, whiche shulde have ben one of the Godfaders at the font, and also that season was al rayny. In contynent after the Birth, Te Deum (with Procession) was songe in the Cathedrall Chirche, and in all the Chyrches of that citie, great and many Fiers made in the Streets, and Messengers sent to al the Astats and Cities of the Realme with that comfortable and good tydynge, to whom were geven great giftes. Over al, Te Deum Laudamus songen, with ringyng of Belles, and in the moest parties Fiers made in the praysing of God, and the Rejoysing of every true Englisseman.

The Body of all the Cathedral Chyrche of Wynchester was hangede with Clothes of Arras, and in the medell, beside the Font of the saide Chirch, was ordeyned and prepared a solemnne Fonte, in manner and forme as ensueth. Furst ther was ordeyned in manner of a Stage of 7 Steppes square or rounde like, an high Crosse covered with rede Worstede, and up in the myddest a poost made of iron, to bere the Fount of Silver gilte, whiche within fourth was well dressede with fyne lynen Clothe; and nere the same, on the West side, was a Steppe like a Blokk for the Bishep to stonde on, coverede also with red Say; and over the Font, of a good height, a riche Canape, with a great gilte Bolle, celid and fringede, without Curteyns. On the North

side was ordeynede a Travers, hanged with Cloth of Arras; and upon the one side thereof, within fourth, another Travers of red Sarsenet, whereof James Hide and Robert Brent had the charge. Ther was Fyer without Fumygationes redy agenste the Prince's comyng; and without, the Grese of the saide Fonnt was raylede with good Tymbre, and coverede as the Gresis were, having 2 Entres, on over the Este and another in the Weste, which were kept by 5 Yeomen of the Coronne; that is to say, —— Rake, —— Burle, Robert Walker, William Vaughan, and John Hoo. After the Lorde John Alkok Bishop of Worcestre, had halowed the Fonnt, it was kepte by Sir David Owen and Sir Hugh Persall, Knyghts for the body, and Richarde Wodevile, Thomas Poyntz, John Crokker, and Thomas Brandon, Esquiers, for the body. On the Sonday, when the Chapell was come into the Priour's great Hall, whiche was the Quene's great Chamber, the Tresourer of the Householde took the Assay of Salt to the Sergeaunt of the Pantery, and delyvered it to the Erle of Essex, and a Towel withall, whiche the saide Earle caste aboute his nek. In likewise the Sergeant of the Chaunderye bare a Taper, garnished with iiij wrethen Bowtes and Bowles, and with Barnekolls and Pensells, with pratty Imagery and Scripture, the whiche the Lord Nevell, Sone and Heire of the Erle of Westmorelande, bare.

*Item*, The Sergeaunt of the Eury delyvered to the saide Tresorer a Pere of gilt Basons, with a Towell fowlden upon theym, whiche were delyvered to the Lorde Strannge; and as followeth they proceeded towarde the Chirche. Furst ther were 6 Torches borne unlight, 2 and 2 togeder, by Henxmen, Squiers,

Gentilmen, and Yomen of the Coronne; the Governaunce of whom had —— Kuyston, —— Gedding, —— Pers of Wreyton, and John Amyas. After theym the Chappell. After the Chappell ther were withoute Order certen Knyghts and Esquiers; after them Kings of Armes, Heralds, and Pursuivants, having their Cots on their armes, and Sergeaunts of Armes, as been accustumed. Then the Earl of Derbye and the Lord Maltravers; after them the Basonns, then the Taper, then the Salte of Gold covered, and then a riche Cresome, which was pinnyde on the right Brest of my Lady Anna, Sister of the Quene, hanging on her left arm; Sir Richard Gilforde, Knight, Constable, on the right hand, and Sir John Turburvill, Knight Marshall, on the lefte hande, bearing the Staves of Office. After theym my Lady Cecill, the Quene's eldest Sister, bare the Prince, wrappede in a mantell of Cremesyn Clothe of Gold furred with Ermyn, with a Trayne, whiche was borne by my Lady the Marquesse of Dorsett, and Sir John Cheyny supportede the middell of the same. The Lorde Edward Widevill, the Lorde La Warre, the Sonne and Heire of the Lorde Audeley, and Sir John of Aroundell, bare the Canapye. The Marquesse of Dorcett and the Erle of Lincolln gave assistence to my Lady Cecill. At the Cristening was my Lady Margaret of Clarence, my Ladye Gray Rithyn, my Lady Strannge the Elder, my Lady La Warre, Maistres Fenys, my Lady Vaux, my Lady Darcy, Lady Maistresse, my Lady Bray, my Lady Dame Katyn Grey, my Lady Dame Elyonor Hant, my Lady Wodell, with dyvers other Gentilwomen; and thus proceeded through the Closter of the Abbey unto a litill doore beside the Weest ende of the Chirche,

in the South parte of the saide Chirche, wher was ordeyned a riche and a large Clothe of Estate; for the wether was too cowlde and too fowlle to have been at the West ende of the Chirche; and the Queen Elizabeth was in the Chirche abyding the comyng of the Prince, at whiche tyme Tydings came that the Erle of Oxinforde was within a Myle. There was the Bisshopp of Worcester, Lorde John Alkok, whiche cristened the Prince *in Pontificalibus*, and the Bisshopp of Excestre; Lorde Pers Courtnay, and the Bisshop of Saresbury; Lorde Thomas Langton, the Abbot of Hide, and the Por. of the same place; in likewise accompanyede with many noble Doctors in rich Copes and grey Amys, Mayster Robert Morton, the Maister of the Rowles, the Dean of Welles, Maister John Gonthorp, Doctor Fox, the King's Secretary, with many moore. Howbeit they taried 3 oures largely and more after the saide Erle of Oxinforde, and after that, by the King's commandement, proceeded; and the Erle of Derby and the Lorde Maltravers weren Godfaders at the Fonnt, and Queen Elizabeth Godmoder. Incontinent after the Prince was put into the Fonnt, the Officers of Arms put on their Coots, and all the Torches weren light, and then entrede the Erle of Oxinforde. From the Font the Prince was had to his Travers, and above him a Cremesyn Cloth as byfore. From thens in faire Order was he borne to the High Auter, and leide therupon by hys Godmoder. After certeyn ceremony, whan the Goospel was doon, Veni Creator Spiritus was begon, and solemnnely songen by the King's Chapell, with Orgons, and Te Deum also. During whiche season the Erle of Oxynforde took the Prince in his right arme,

and the Bishop of Excester confirmed hym; and the Bisshop of Saresbury knytt the Bande of Lynene about his nek. Then the Marquisse of Dorcet, the Earl of Lyncolln, and the Lord Strannge, served Quene Elizabeth of Towel and Water; and Sir Roger Coton and Maister West servede the other Gosseps. Byseide the saide High Auter was ordeyned a Travers for the Prince, where Quene Elizabeth gave a riche Cuppe of Golde, coverede, whiche was borne by Sir Davy Owen. The Erle of Oxynforde gave a Pere of Gilte Basonns, with a Sayer, whiche were borne by Sir William Stone; the Erle of Derbye gave a riche Salte of Golde, coverede, whiche was borne by Sir Raynolde Bray; and the Lorde Maltravers gave a Cofer of Golde, whiche was borne by Sir Charles of Somersett. From thens they proceedede to Seynt Swythen's Shryne, and offerede, wher was another Travers. Then Iste Confessor, with an Antyme of Seint Swythyne was sougen, and Spices and Ipocras, with other swete Wynys great pleyntye. Whiche doone, the Prince retournede, and was borne home by my Ladye Cecill, accompanyede as byfore, saving the Salt, the Basons, and the Taper, and all the Torches bernnynge. In the entering of the Norserye wer the King's Trumpets, and Mynstrells pleying on ther Instruments; and then was he borne to the King and the Quene, and had the Blessinge of Almyghty God, our Lady, and Seint George, and of his Fader and Moder. In the Chirche Yerde wer sett two Pipes of Wyne, that every Man myght drynke ynow.

*Memorandum*, That the Bisshop wesshed at the Font with coverede Basons.

For the Cradell of Estate.

*Item*, For the Cradell of Estate, that in Length v Foote, and in Breadth ij Foote and Halfe, coveryd with Crymson Cloath of Goulde, with iiij Pomelles of Silver and gylte, with the King and the Queene's Armes; also ij like Pomelles for the Frame of the same Cradell, to be Silver and gilte; also viij Bucles without Tonges on every Side the sayd Cradell; j Mattresse for the same Cradell; also ij Pillowes, with iiij Bewers of Ramnes; 1 Payre of Fustienes, and one Payre of Scarlett, foryd with Ermyns, and broderyd with Blewe Velvett, uppon Velvette Cloath of Gould of Tissue; One Head Sheete of like Cloath of Gould, forryd with Ermyns; One Sparner of Crymson Damaske Cloath of Gould, lyned with Read double Terterton, garnished with Frynge of Silke and Gould; 1 Baylle, coveryd with Raines, for the Cradell; 1 Cros of Tre, covered with a Bole above of Silver and gylte, for the sayd Sperner; and ij Swadel-bands, the One of Blew Velvett, and the other of Blewe Cloath of Gould, and all Necessarys for the sayd Cradell. There were also appointed a Governess to the Nurses, and three Ladies to be Rocksters, who were on certain State occasions to be apparelled in Cloth of Gold.

This illustrious Prince was extremely popular with the nation, and when about sixteen years of age he was married to Catherine of Arragon, the daughter

of Ferdinand and Isabella; but he soon afterwards sickened, and died at Ludlow Castle, to the great regret of the whole nation.

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## THE MARRIAGE OF PHILIP AND MARY.

We will now allude to some of the marriages which have taken place in our city; and, amongst others, it will be found that Henry I. was married to the good Queen Margaret, whose name is so famous in the annals of Winchester, and who was buried in the Cathedral. Henry IV., also, married his Queen Joan in this city; but of their nuptials we can find no description. However, we are fortunately enabled to give an account of the marriage of Philip and Mary.

A marriage contract having been settled between Philip, Prince of Spain, and Queen Mary, he arrived at Southampton with a fleet, partly Spanish and partly English, and remained four days at that town. Mary, in the meantime, removed from Windsor Castle to Win-

chester, where the nuptial ceremony was performed with unusual splendour, by her favourite, Gardiner, the then bishop.

The following are the interesting particulars attending their marriage in our Cathedral:—

> The Marriage of Queene Mary unto Phillip, Prince of Spayne, Son of Charles the 5th, Emperour, in the Cathedrall Church of Winchester, on Wensday, 20th of July, 1554.

First, the said Church was richly hanged with Arras and Cloth of Gold; and in the middle of the said Church, from the West Dore unto the Roode, was a Scaffold erected of Timber, at the end whereof was also raised a Mount, covered all with redd Saye, and underneth the Roode Lofte were erected two Traverses, one for the Queene on the Right Hand, and the other for the Prince on the Left Hand; which Places served very well for the purpose. The Quire was also richly hanged with Cloth of Gould, and on each side of the Alter were other Two rich Traverses, as aforesaid, for the Queen's Majesty and the Prince.

The Queene made her Entrye into the Citie of Winchester, very richly in Apparell, on Satterday, the 21st of July, and was lodged in the Bishopp's Pallace; and Prince Philippe made his Entrye into the said citie on Munday after, being the 23rd Julie, at whose Entrie the Mayor delivered to him the Keyes of the citie, which he received, and delivered them backe againe, being lodged at the Deane's House.

On Wednesday, the 25th of July, being St. James's Day, the Prince, richly Appareled in Cloth of Gould imbroydered, accompanied with a great nomber of the Nobles of Spaine, in such sorte as the like hath not beene seene, proceeded to the Church, and entred in at the West Dore, and passed to his Traverse all the way on foote; and to the Church he had noe Sworde borne before him.

Then came the Queene's Majestie, accompanied with a great nomber of the Nobilitie of the Realme, the Sword being borne before her by the Earl of Darby, and a great nomber of Ladies and Gentlewomen very richly appareled. Her Majestie's Trayne was borne by the Marquess of Winchester, assisted by Sir John Gage, her Lo. Chamberlaine. And soe she proceeded to the Church, the Kings and Heraulds of Armes in their Coats going before her from her Lodging on Foote to the Church, where, entering at the West Dore, she passed on till she came to her Traverse. Then the Bishop of Winchester, Lo. Chancellor of England, which did the Divine Service, assisted by the Bishops of London, Duresme, Chechester, Lincolne, and Elye, all with theire Crosiers borne before them, came out of the Quire to the Mounte.

Then came the Regent Figerda, who name was ——, and presented to the Prince a solempne Oration, with a Patent, sent from the Emperour to the Prince, of the Surrender of the Kingdom of Naples, freely given to him and his Heires as by the said Patent was declared, which Patent was fayre sealed, and inclosed in a cover of Silver guilte.

This done, the Lo. Chamberlayne made a goodly Oration to the People, which was in effect as followeth:—

Whereas the Emperor, by his Ambassadors heere in England. hath concluded and contracted a Marriage between the Queene's Majestie and his chiefe Jewell and Sone and Heire Phillipe, Prince of Spayne, heere present, the Articles whereof are not unknowne to the whole Realme, and confirmed by Acte of Parliament, soe that there needeth noe further Rehearsal of that matter, &c.; and so likewise declared that the Queene's Highnes had sent the Earle of Bedford and the Lo. Fitzwalter Ambassadors to the Realme of Spayne, for the performance of the said contract, which they have heere brought, with the consent of the whole Realme of Spayne, for the full conclusion of the same, as may appeare by this Instrument in Parchment, sealed with the Great Seale, conteyning, by estimation, 12 Leaves.

Then the Lo. Chamberlaine delivered openly, for the Solemnisation of this high Marriage, how that the Emperor had given his Sone the Kingdome of Naples; so that whereas it was thought the Queene's Majestie should marrye but with a Prince, now it was manifested that she should marrye with a Kinge, and so proceeded to the Espousall, and with a loud Voice said, "If there be any Person that knoweth any lawfull impedyment betwene these two Parties, that they should not goe together according to the contract concluded betwene both Realmes, that then they should come forth, and they should be heard, or els to proceede to the celebration of the Marriage," which was pronounced in English and Latine; and when it

came to the Guifte of the Queene, it was asked who should give her? Then the Marquis of Winchester, the Earle of Darby, Bedford, and Pembroke, gave her Highnes in the name of the whole Realme.

Then all the People gave a great Shoute, praying God to send them Joye; and the Ringe being laid upon the Booke to be hallowed, the Prince layd also uppon the sayd Booke 3 Handfull of fyne Gould, which the Lady Margaret seeing, opened the Queene's Purse, and the Queene smilingly put up in the said Purse. And when they had inclosed their Hands, ymediately the Sword was advanced before the King by the Earl of Pembroke.

This done, the Trumpetts sounded, and they both returned Hand in Hand, the Sworde being borne before them, to their Traverses in the Quire, the Queene going alwayes on the Right Hand, and their remayned untill Mase was don, at which tyme Wyne and Sopes were hallowed, and delivered unto them booth; and ymediately Garter King of Armes, with the other Kings and Heraulds, published and proclaimed their Styles in Latine, Frenche, and English, and so they returned to the Bishop's Place, both under one Canopie, borne by 7 Knights, the Queene on the Right Hand, and theire Swords borne before them. And so they proceeded to the Hall, where they both dyned under one cloth of Estate; and in the evening left for Basing Castle, and the next day to Windsor.

The chair which, it is stated, her Majesty occupied

during this august ceremony, is still preserved in the Cathedral.

Notwithstanding this auspicious commencement, the marriage proved a very unhappy one; Philip mostly residing in Spain apart from his Royal spouse. She died November 7th, 1558, of an epidemic fever, having long previously laboured under great depression both of body and mind. She was a benefactor to this city, having, at her marriage, presented the Corporation with several properties belonging to the Crown.

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## THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY AND CASTLE TO OLIVER CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell appeared before this city on the 29th of September, 1645, with an army consisting of four Regiments of Foot and three of Horse, to reduce it and the Castle. He immediately summoned the city to surrender, sending a letter to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy:—

S$^{r}$,

I come not to this city but w$^{th}$ a full resolution to save it and the Inhabitants thereof from ruine. I have comaunded the Souldyers, upon payne of death, that noe wrong bee done, w$^{ch}$ I shall strictly observe; only I expect you give me entrance into the city w$^{th}$out necessitateing mee to force my way, w$^{ch}$ yf I doe, then it will be in my power to save you or it. I expect yo$^{r}$ answeare w$^{th}$in halfe an howre; and rest,

Yo$^{r}$ Serv$^{t}$,

Sept$^{r}$ 28$^{th}$, 1645, Oliver Cromwell.

Five o'Clock at night.

To the Mayor of the City of Winchester.

The Answer to the said Letter.

S$^{r}$,

I have received yo$^{r}$ Letter by yo$^{r}$ Trumpett, and in the behalf of the Citizens and Inhabitants returne you hearty thanks for yo$^{r}$ favourable expressions therin; But, w$^{th}$all, I am to signifie unto you that the delivry up of the city is not in my power, it being under the comand of the right ho$^{ble}$ the Lord Ogle, who hath the millitary Governem$^{t}$ thereof. In the meane tyme I shall use my best endeavour with the Lord Ogle to performe the contents of yo$^{r}$ letter concerning the city; and rest,

Your most humble Serv$^{t}$,

W$^{m}$ Longland, Mayor.

Winton, Sept. 28, 1645.

Notwithstanding this letter, the city, according to our historian, did not immediately capitulate; and it is probable that a few shots were fired into it, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, from a distant eminence, which still preserves the name of Oliver's Battery; but his chief attack was directed against the Castle, by opening upon it a nearer battery during the space of a week, and made a breach in the wall near the Black Tower, when it was surrendered to him, upon terms very favourable to the garrison's safety and property, though it has been represented that its capitulation was a deed of treachery.

Copy of a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament's Army, giving a description of the taking of Winchester Castle.

To the Right Honble. Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament's Army.

Winchester, 6th October, 1645.

Sir,

I came to Winchester on the Lord's day, the 28th of Septr, with Colonal Pickering, commanding his own, Col1 Montague's, and Sir Hardress Waller's regiments. After some dispute with the Governor we entered the Town, I summoned the Castle; was denied; whereupon we fell to prepare batteries, which we could not perfect (some of our guns being out of

order) until Friday following. Our battery was 6 guns, which being finished, after firing one round, I sent in a 2nd summons for a treaty, which they refused. Whereupon we went on with our work, and made a breach in the Wall near the Black Tower; which after about 200 shot we thought stormable, and purposed on Monday morning to attempt it. On Sunday night, about 10 of the clock, the Govenor beat a parley, desiring to treat. I agreed unto it; and sent Col1 Hammond and Major Harrison in to him, who agreed upon these enclosed articles.

Sir, this is the addition of another mercy. You see, God is not weary in doing you good. I confess, Sir, His favour to you is as visible when He comes by His power upon the hearts of your enemies, making them quit places of strength to you, as when He gives courage to your soldiers to attempt hard things. His goodness in this is much to be acknowledged; for the Castle was well manned, with 680 horse and foot, there being near 200 gentlemen, officers and their servants; well victualled, with fifteen hundred weight of Cheese, very great weight of meat and beer, near 20 barrels of Powder, 7 pieces of cannon: the works were exceeding good and strong. It is very likely it would have cost much blood to have gained it by storm. We have not lost 12 men. This is repeated to you, that God may have all the praise, for it's all his due.

Sir, I rest

Your most humble servant,

Oliver Cromwell.

(Lieut.-Gen1 Cromwell's Secty, who brings this letter, gets £50 for his good news.)

On the surrender of the Citadel it was ordered to be razed to the ground. Thus, by no foreign invader, or the ravages of time, fell the venerable and renowned Castle of Winchester, so intimately connected for centuries with the proudest associations of English history. The subsequent appropriation of the site of the demolished Castle for the Palace of Charles II., and its various applications since that period, will be noticed when we allude to the visits of that Monarch to Winchester.

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## ROYAL VISITS.

It is well known that Winchester was frequently visited by, and, in several cases, was the abode of, the Kings of England. We must not indulge in ideal speculation of the pomp and ceremony which enlivened our city during their habitation, as we are entirely limited to the particulars of our manuscripts. It has been doubted whether Elizabeth ever honoured Winchester with her presence; but it is certain preparations were made for her reception, as we find from the following items.

From most places that her Majesty condescended to visit in her Progresses, she expected not only to be received with queenly dignity, but welcomed with pecuniary presents; thus, when her Majesty was expected at Winchester, the citizens ordered £10 to be taken out of the coffer and to be converted into gold, and also a gilt cup, for presentation.

31st August, 33rd Elzth.

The same day and yere it is agreed that the some of £10 shall be taken owte of the Coffers of the citie and converted into goolde, and presented in a Silver cupp unto her Majestie, if it be not otherwise determined before her maiestie's cominge.

The same daie and yere it is agreed that the Chamberlaines of the citie shall geve and paie Nicholas Marks the Some of tenne shillings, for and towards his labour and charge in his travaile to London in providinge of a Guilt Cuppe to be presented to her Maiestie, and other business of the citie.

Some of the charges ordered to be given to her Majesty's household during her visit at Winchester, put us in possession, in some degree, of the expenses attendant on these Royal Progresses.

31st Augst, 33rd Elizth.

The same daie and yere it is agreed that the Chamberlaines of the citie shall paie and geve unto her Majeste's Trumpeters

for their rewarde 20$^{s}$; and also that the Chamberlaines of the citie shall likewise paie 10$^{s}$ unto her maietie's marshall; and tenne shillings unto a Trumpeter attendinge the Clerke of the Market of her highnes' howsholde.

And also that the Chamberlaines of the citie shall likewise paie and geve five shillings in rewarde to the purveior and master of her Majestie's buttrie.

And also that all fees as have byn heretofore geven unto the officers of her Maiestie's howsholde in the tyme of her highnes' prograse, shall likewise be paied by the Chamberlaines; and that all other mete things and rewards shall be paied and disbursed by the discretion of Mr. Maior, not exceeding the Some of Twentie or fortie shillings above that w$^{ch}$ hath byn heretofore accustomed.

And likewise the Some of 3$^{s}$ 4$^{d}$ shall be geven unto the three Seriants and bedell towards the provision of their apparrell against her maiestie's comynge to y$^{e}$ citie.

Sometimes her Majesty presented these cups and gold to a favoured courtier; but we have read that nine times out of ten Good Queen Bess put the gold into her own pocket.

Again, on the visit of James II., we find the same courtly reception; and by an Ordinance of 1685, it appears that the Corporation was so impoverished at

this period, that they were compelled to raise one hundred guineas, by bond, to present to the King.

2d October, 1685.

Memorandum, That this day the Seal of this city was put to two several bonds, one to John Warner, Gent., of £100 penalty, conditioned for payment of £50, with lawful interest; the other bond was to Edmund Fifield, Gent., for the like sum. which monies were so taken up to make One hundred Guineas. which were presented to His Majesty, at His Majesty's first coming to this city, viz., the Fourteenth day of September last.

Memorandum, There was afterwards, the Seventeenth day of the same month, paid unto Bryan Turner, Esqre, one of His Majesty's Gentleman Ushers, for his own and other fees, paid to other His Majesty's Officers, that is to say,—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Gentlemen Ushers, daily Waiters ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Sergeants at Arms..... | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| To the Knight Harbingers ..... | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| To the Sewers of the Chamber..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Knight Marshall ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Yeomen of the month ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Sergeants Office of the Trumpets..... | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| To the Wardrobe Office..... | 1 | 16 | 8 |
| To the Yeomen Ushers ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Grooms and Pages of the Chamber ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the Surveyor of the Ways | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Closet Keeper | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To the Porters of the Gate | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To the King's Jester | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To the King's Footmen | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| To the King's Coachmen | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To the Yeomen Harbingers | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Examined per Will^m Whetmore, Groom of the Chamber, and Deputy to Sir Tho^s Duppa, Black Rod Collector.

We now arrive at the year 1682, when Charles II. decided on making our city his place of residence, and building a palace worthy of the Kings of England. He therefore contracted with the Mayor and Aldermen to purchase the very spot on which the celebrated Castle of Winchester stood; and a deed of conveyance passed between the city and the Crown, bearing date the 17th day of March, 1682, whereby the citizens sold to his Majesty, for the sum of 5s., the said Castle as it stood, defaced and mutilated, with the walls, stones, and other loose materials belonging to it; and likewise the castle fence and ditch, containing by estimation eight acres. Sir Christopher Wren was appointed architect. The King himself laid the foundation-stone, on March 23rd, 1683; and, according to

Milner, the King, with his brother, the Duke of York, carried on the building with the greatest ardour, being frequently here together for a considerable time to inspect the progress, and making frequent excursions to Portsmouth, and hunting parties into the New Forest. Under these auspices our city again assumed great importance; and it was fondly anticipated that her ancient glory would revive, and that she would continue to be the nursing father and mother of the Church, the birth-place of future Princes, and the residence of her Kings: but, alas! how futile are human speculations! how delusive the visions of hope! In the midst of these brilliant expectations Charles expired, on the evening of Thursday, the 6th of February, 1685; and with him departed the hopes of Winchester realising her former pre-eminence. The palace, which had already cost £25,000, was immediately suspended. It is said that Queen Anne, who visited this city upon her marriage with the Prince of Denmark, and who procured the King's House, caused an estimate to be made of the sum required to finish the royal building; but the expense of the great continental war, and the premature death of the Prince, defeated the completion of the edifice; and at last, in the reign of George III., it was converted into a residence for French prisoners, and now forms a military garrison for soldiers of the United Kingdom.

It will be seen from the following extract that the Corporation purchased of Sir William Waller the dilapidated Castle for £260:—

2nd May, 1656.

Taken then out of the Cofers to pay Sir William Waller for the purchase of the Castle, with the appurtenances and other materials thereunto belonging, the sum of Two hundred and Three Score Pounds.

The following is a copy of the agreement for the conveyance of the demolished Castle by the Corporation to Charles II.:—

At a Common Assembly, holden at the Guildhall of the said city, on Thursday, the Seventh day of September, in the Four and thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and Anno Domini 1682, before Thomas Coward, Esqre, then being Mayor, John Holloway and Henry Ghost, Bailiffs of the same city,

At which Assembly it was unanimously agreed and ordered that His most Gracious Majesty shall have all the right, title, and interest which we, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty have of and in the Scite of the demolished Castle, with the Lands, and all appurtenances belonging to it, to build on, as His Majesty shall think fit, and to build on for his reception.

The following is an Address presented to his Majesty by the Inhabitants of this city, expressive of their loyalty :—

20th May, 1681.

Att which Assembly it was ordered and agreed that this following Addresse be humbly presented to his Matie.

Dread Soveraigne,

Wee, yor Maties most dutifull and obedient Subjects, under the deepe sence of our allegiance, and yor Matie's princely care for the preserving of us in the true Protestant Religion, doe give unto yor most sacred Maty, from the bottom of our hearts, our most humble and hearty thanks for yor Maties gracious Declaration that you will suppresse Popery, and not use arbitrary goverment, nor permitt it in others; that yor Matie will releive the agrievances of yor people by frequent Parliaments, and make the lawes of the Land yor Rule, as we are in duty bound to make them ours; that yor Maty will preserve the Church in its Rights, and true Protestant Religion as it is by law established, Privileges soe greate, that noe Prince's Subjects in Christendome can enjoy greater.

The sence of these yor Maties gracious favors which wee at this time enioy, make us unanimously declare yt wee will yeild our lives and fortunes at yor Maties Comand in the defence of yor Maties Royall person and goverment against all popish and Phanatical persons whatsoever, whose ambition did enslave us

under the tyranny of Arbitrary goverment, which wee were hapily delivered from by yo^r^ Matie's miraculous Restauracion, the burthen of which oppression yo^r^ Ma^ties^ poore citie groanes under to this day, from which nothing but the great prudence and care of yo^r^ Ma^tie^ (whom God long preserve) can protect us; that we and all your loving subjects may with one heart feare God and the King, and avoyd all them that are given to change.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

His Ma^ties^ gratious Answere to Mr. Maior and the gentlemen present.

I am very well satisfyed of the Loyalty of my antient city of Winchester; and Mr. Maior and Gentlemen, I heartily thanke you for this expression of it, and pray doe the same for me, with my kind remembrance, to the rest of the Corporation. I doe assure you I will defend the Protestant Religion as by law established, and all that are Friends to it, against both papists and Phanaticks, as I doe not doubt they will me; and as long as I live the lawes of the land shall be the Rule of the Goverment.

The following is another Address to the King:—

14^th^ April 1682.

Att which Assembly it was agreed and ordered y^t^ the following Abhorrence be humbly presented to his Ma^tie^:—

To the King's most Excellent Ma$^{tie}$.

Wee, yo$^{r}$ Matie's most loyall and obedient subjects, the Maior, Bayliffes, and Comonaltie of yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ Loyal and antient citie of Winchester, being deeply sensible of the greate benefitts of peace, comerce, and plentie, which we enjoy under yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ most gracious and legall goverment, and of the true care yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{tie}$ hath taken for the preservacon of the protestant Religion as by law established; and the Rights and Liberties of yo$^{r}$ subjects, and for the protection of them from any arbitrary goverment whatsoever (which are the greatest blessings we can enjoy), doe think ourselves in gratitude and allegiance bound to testify publickly our thankes to Almighty God and yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{tie}$ for this our happines, and to make this our publick profession, that from our soules we detest and abhorr that Treasonable and abominable paper lately produced at the Old Bayly in the proceedings against the Earle of Shaftsbury, containing a form of an Association; And we doe assure yo$^{r}$ Matie that we will serve you with our lives and fortunes against any person or persons whatsoever, combining in that or any other the like illegall Association, which that shall endeavo$^{r}$ by force and contrivance to deprive us of the unspeakable benefitts which we enjoy in the safty of yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ person, and the excellent temper of yo$^{r}$ goverment: And this publick protestation (which we make to yo$^{r}$ sacred Ma$^{tie}$ against all such dannable designes and practises) we thought a most necessary parte of our Dutie, not being satisfyed that we only beare in our breastes loyall hearts and affections, unless wee also with one voice hereby

express and declare the same. God grant your Ma$^{ties}$ a long and prosperous raigne over us, and that there may never want one of yo$^{r}$ Royall loynes to sway the scepter of these your Kingdomes til time shall be noe more.

In Testimony of our Fidelitie and allegiance we have hereto unanimously fixt our Comon Seal, the fourteenth day of April, in the xxxiiij$^{th}$ yeare of yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ Raigne over Englande, &c.

14$^{th}$ July, 1683.

Agreed and ordered, that this following address be humbly presented to his Ma$^{ty}$:—

To the King's Most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Bayliffes, and Commonalty of the City of Winchester.

Most Gracious and Dread Soveraigne,

The Providence of God hath been soe conspicuous in preserving your Mat$^{ies}$ most sacred person in the midst of Great and apparent dangers, from yo$^{r}$ infancy to this verry houre, but especially from this late Hellish conspiracy designed for the destruction of yo$^{r}$selfe and Royall Brother by some restlesse spirits that seeme to have the poyson of rebellion naturall to them, but further blowed up by the turbulence of their factious teachers; That we cannot but render our thankes to that divine Providence, and congratulate yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ty}$, on whose life and safty ours doth most certainly depend That noe

weapon formed against your Ma$^{ty}$ doth, nor (as we believe and hope) shall ever prosper; And as the venom of their pernitious Instrument hath made it, as it were, naturall to them to venture their lives and fortunes to destroy your Royall person and family, and to embroyle your kingdomes in War and Ruine, Soe we, being bound by the lawes of God and nature to obey and defend your Ma$^{tie}$, our naturall and just Soveraigne, and yo$^{r}$ heires, in the just and lawful succession; Resolve, by the grace of God, that we will be so far from being discouraged by their treacherous Machinations, Associations, and conspiracies, That our loyalty and Zeale for the defence of your Ma$^{ties}$ Crowne and Royall family shall increase in soe much the greater proportion, as well in a just abhorrence of the rebellious practices of this Seditious faction of men, as in a true sence y$^{t}$ it is as well our perpetuall Interest as our indispensible Duty to continue.

Yo$^{r}$ Ma$^{ties}$ Loyall Subjects.

In comparatively modern times we find the same liberality was exercised by our ancestors on the occasion of the visit of Queen Anne to this city, in 1705, on which occasion the following Ordinance was passed:—

[Civitas Winton.]

At a Common Assembly holden for the said city at the Guildhall there, on Monday, the Twentieth day of August, in

the Fourth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Anne, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Anno Domini 1705; David Wavell, Esq., then being Maior, Matthew Nicholson and Nicholas Purdue Bailiffs, and the Commonalty of the same city, Agreed and Ordered as hereafter followeth:—

[A present to Her Majesty Queen Anne of One hundred Guineas.]

Also agreed unanimously at this Assembly, that the sum of One hundred Guineas be presented unto Her Majesty Queen Anne upon her first coming to this city, Her Majesty having declared her royal intentions to be here the latter end of this instant August.

[Rules and Orders at this Assembly to be observed during Her Majesty's residence here.]

Forasmuch as the Queen's most excellent Majesty (with Her Royal Consort His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark) is graciously pleased to declare Her Royal intentions to visit this Her City within few days, and make some residence herein, To the great joy and benefit of Her Subjects therein, It is therefore Ordered,—

[Lights.]

That the several Inhabitants of the said City living in the

High Street and in other the Streets and Lanes of this City, do every night during Her Majesty's residence here, hang out Lights before their several houses, not only for giving Light to People passing to and from their Lodgings, but for discovery and preventing disorders and mischieves which may happen in the Streets; such Lights to be continued from eight of the Clock in the evening til Twelve at night, upon pain of Twelve pence a night for every of the said Inhabitants neglecting or refusing so to do the same, to be levied by Distress by the Beadle of the said city.

[Watchmen.]

And it is also thought fit and convenient, and for the public good, for discovery and prevention of all dangers that may arise in the night by Fire. That there shall be Eight Watchmen appointed to watch every night in the said city, and walk the Streets during Her Majesty's residence herein; which Watchmen shall be provided and paid by the several Housekeepers within this city, according as it shall come to their respective turns, by the hour: And the Constables of the said city are required to settle and appoint the said Watches, and to see that the Watchmen perform their duty. And if any Housekeeper find himself aggrieved herein, he may appeal to the Mayor of this city for redress of his grievance. And if any person, Inhabitant or Housekeeper within this city shall refuse or neglect to provide such Watchmen in his turn, the Mayor, or any other Justice of the Peace of this city, is desired to bind such Person so

neglecting or refusing to the next Sessions, to answer such his contempt or neglect herein.

[John Stratton, Bellman and Crier.]

Also agreed at this Assembly, That John Stratton, Sen^r, be Bellman and Crier of this city until another shall be appointed by an Assembly. And in case he shall neglect to do and performe his Duty, to be displaced, as well from the said Services as also from his Porter's place, at the discretion of the Mayor for the time being: And for such his Service shall have a Coat yearly, as usual.

It being proposed to this Assembly, That the City, performing their promise and Contract made with Mr. Forder, Scavenger, and Robert Dovey, Bellman; and that a Rate be made upon all the Inhabitants of this city to discharge and pay what is due to them for such their services.

It is agreed unanimously at this Assembly, That the said Mr. Forder and Robert Dovey be paid and discharged the several sums of money due to them respectively for such their respective services, out of and by the Arrears of the three last Scavengers' Rates, whereof a part was gathered.

The Eleventh day of May, 1713.

Agreed then in Counsel House, that an Assembly be holden at the Guildhall of this city, on Friday, the Fifteenth day of May instant, at Nine in the Morning, to put the Common Seal

to an Humble Address to Her Majesty upon the Peace with His most Christian Majesty, the French King, in the form, manner, and tenour that shall be then produced and read to the Assembly, to wit:—

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of your Majestie's ancient City of Winchester.

Most Gracious and Dread Sovereign,

We humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the success in your obtaining a Glorious Peace, after a long and expensive War, and for securing the Protestant Religion and Succession as by Law established, and the perfect Friendship between your Majesty and the Illustrious House of Hanover, to the great satisfaction of all your Majestie's subjects.

Madam,

You have been a Glorious Defender of the Christian Faith, and the Maintainer and Upholder of the Protestant Religion, whereby your Majesty hath gained a name that will last with great Renown so long as the Sun and Moon endure.

And that your Majesty may long sit upon the Throne, and enjoy the benefit and reap the fruit of that Peace which Your Majesty hath promised for your Kingdom and your Allies; and

that, after a long and prosperous Reign here, you may at last be crowned with an Eternal weight of Glory, are the hearty prayers of us your Majestie's most humble, loyal, and obedient Subjects.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto caused our Common Seal to be affixed, the Fifteenth day of May, in the Twelfth year of your Majesty's Reign.

George the Third and Queen Charlotte occasionally visited Winchester; and although the ceremonial of a regal reception was dispensed with, the Corporation expressed their gratitude and loyalty by the following Addresses:—

City of Winchester, The 26th of September, 1778.

At a Meeting of a great number of the Gentlemen of the Corporation this day, at the Guildhall, it was unanimously agreed upon that the following Address be presented to His Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of visiting this city on Monday next: And also an Address to the Queen, who accompanies His Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the city of Winchester, at all times Eager to testify their Loyalty to

your Majesty and their Attachment to your Illustrious Family, most humbly Approach your Majesty to express their unfeigned joy at seeing within the walls of this Ancient City a Sovereign under whose Government they experience so many and so extensive Blessings.

Your Royal presence in this the once flourishing Capital of your Realm, calls to our Remembrance those remote times when its Citizens, warmed by the Love of their Country, and animated by the Residence of their Sovereigns, stood foremost in the defence of the State, and acquired, by repeated proofs of their loyalty, A Grant of the first True Charter which had ever been obtained by any Subjects; a prominence which at once bespoke the Munificence of the Prince who gave it, and the sense which he entertained of the Zeal and fidelity of the City which he rewarded with such peculiar Privileges. Great, however, and extensive as were the Advantages which its Inhabitants enjoyed over other subjects in the early period of the English History, We, your Majesty's Loyal Citizens, look up with Gratitude to the Divine Providence, thankfull for the superior Blessings we derive from living in a more enlightened age, in the exercise of a more perfect Religion, and in the possession of such Just and wise Laws, as have secured to us, in common with all your people, the liberties of which your Majesty is the Guardian.

Long, Royal Sire, may you continue to Reign over a Loyal and united nation. May it be ever sensible of that parental Affection which distinguishes your Government; and may you long continue bless'd in the possession of an amiable and

virtuous Queen to participate with Your Majesty the Duty and Affections of a gratefull and happy People.

In testimony whereof we have caused our Common Seal to be hereto affixed, the Twenty Sixth day of September, in the Eighteenth year of Your Majesty's Reign.

To the Queen Charlotte.

May it please your Most Excellent Majesty.

Your Majesty's loyal Citizens, The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Winchester, entreat your Majesty's permission to lay at Your Royal Feet the humble offer of their duty, and to testify the excess of their Joy in being admitted to the Presence of a Princess possessed of every Accomplishment which can adorn Her Sex, and graced with every virtue which can give Lustre to her exalted Station. It has pleased the Divine Author of all goodness to shower down upon Your Majesty rewards well suited to such merits, by uniting you with a Sovereign who is the Father of his people, by blessing Your Majesty with a numerous Offspring, and by giving you Dominion over Subjects sensible of the blessings which they enjoy under the best of Princes.

May your Majesty long remain the bright ornament, as you are the admiration, of a gratefull and affectionate Nation; and may it for Ages yet to come be governed by a long Succession of Princes descended from your Majesty, and inheritors of those

Royal virtues which have so deservedly rendered Your Majesty the delight of all your subjects.

In testimony whereof we have caused our Common Seal to be hereto affixed, the Twenty Sixth day of September, in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of your Majesty's Royal Consort.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

To show that we are the inhabitants of "no mean city," we will hereunder enumerate the constituency of the Corporation in 1679, whereby it will be seen, inclusive of the then Sovereign and his brother, the Duke of York, bishops, nobles, baronets, knights, &c., were proud of being enrolled members of this ancient fraternity:—

[Civitas Winton.]

At a Comon Assembly holden within the Citie of Winchester, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of August, in the One and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Fayth, &c., Anno Dni. 1679;

William Cradocke, Esq$^{r}$, then being Maior, Henry Sharpe and Robert Clarke Bayliffes of the same citie:

William Cradocke, Esq$^{r}$, Maior.
Richard Harris, Esq$^{re}$, Recorder.

The Right Honble. Charles Lord Marquesse of Winchester.
The Right Hon$^{ble}$ and Right Reverend Father in God George, L$^{d}$ Bpp. of Winchester.
The Right Hon$^{ble}$ Charles Lord de la Warr.
The Right Hon$^{ble}$ Henry Lord Sandys.
The Right Hon$^{ble}$ John Lord Viscount Brackley.
The Right Hon$^{ble}$ William Lord Russell.
The Right Hon$^{ble}$ James Lord Annesley.
The Hon$^{ble}$ Edw$^{d}$ Noell, Esq.
The Hon$^{ble}$ Barnard Howard, Esq.
The Hon$^{ble}$ Thomas Egerton, Esq.
The Hon$^{ble}$ Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Esq.
S$^{r}$ John Norton, Barr$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ Nicholas Stuart, Barr$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ Henry Tichbourne, Barr$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ James Phillipps, Barr$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ Charles Windham, Knight.
S$^{r}$ John Clobery, Kn$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ Robert Holmes, Kn$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ Richard Knight, Kn$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ Francis Poll, Kn$^{t}$.
S$^{r}$ John Ottway, Kn$^{t}$.

Lawrence Hyde, Esq.
Edmond Fifield, Gent.
Thomas Muspratt, Gent.
Bencamin Clarke, Gent.
William Tayler, Gent.
Thomas Wavell, Gent.
Godson Penton, Gent.
William Horwood, Gent.
Anthony Yalden, Gent.
John Warner, Gent.
Richard Norton, Esq.
John Hooke, Esq.
Thomas Cole, Esq.
Edmund Clarke, Esq.
Francis Dickens, Esq.
Roger Corham, Esq.
George Philpott, Esq.
Henry Whitehead, Esq.
Francis Morley, Esq.
Charles Dingley, Esq.
Thomas Astley, Gent.
Nicholas Stanley, Doct^r of Phisick.
Robert Pescodd, Esq.
Henry Kelsey, Esq.
Oliver St. John, Esq.
Ellis Mews, Esq.
Roger Jones, Esq.
Richard Cobb, Esq.
Thomas Cobb, Esq.
Henry Dawley, Esq.
Maximilian Burt, Esq.
Edward Hooker, Gent.
John Goddard, Gent.
John Bold, Gent.
Willin Complin, Gent.
Thomas Pistle, Gent.
Thomas Coward, Gent.
James Earle, Gent.
Robert Finchley, Gent.
John Fletcher, Gent.
Robert Steele, Gent.
Mr. Peter Pought.
Mr. William Waldron.
Mr. Robert Mitchell.
Mr. James Barfoote.
Mr. Thomas Cropp.
Mr. William Butler.
Mr. Phillip Pudsby.
Mr. John Purdue.
Mr. John Harris.
Mr. Peter Fussell.
Mr. John Butler.
Mr. Thomas Baynes.
Mr. Henry Badger.
Mr. Richard Taylor.

Mr. John Hillier.
Mr. Richard Good.
Mr. John Hayley.
Mr. Thomas Green.
Mr. Robert Beale.
Mr. Henry Sharpe.
Mr. Willm. Webb.
Mr. Robert Clarke.
Mr. Richard Snatt.
Mr. Hugh Feldowne.
Willm. Moulton.
Mr. Andrew Stone.
Thomas Vincent.

And in 1689 the following additional names appear:—

Charles Lenox Ffit^z Roy, Duke of Richmond, Earle of March.

Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Albans and Earle of Burford.

His Grace Charles Duke of Bolton.

The Right Honble. John Earle of Bridgewater.

The Right Hon^ble James Earle of Anglesey.

The Right Hon^ble Wriothesley Baptist Earle of Gainesborough.

The Right Hon^ble Will^m Lord Powlett.

The Honble. Francis Powlett, Esq.

S^r Christopher Wrenn, Knt.

S^r Roger Le Estraning, Kn^t.

Willm. Harrison, D^r of Divinitie, and Master of St. Crosses.

Penalty on a brewer for refusing to brew malt at a time of great dearth and scarcity.

Tempore Edmundi Foster, Maior.

At a Comon Assemble holden at the Citye of Winchester the xxviij daye of Maye, in the fowrthe year of Edwarde the sixt, It was agreid that foreasmuche as Robert Bagg, beinge one of the chieffe of the cytie this present yere, in time of great derthe and scarsitye had then plentye and abundance of malte redye in his howse to have byn brewed and made in Ale for the relieffe and coforte of the kinge's leige people, and speciallie the poore inhabitinge the citie aforesaid, and would not brewe the same malte, beynge a comon brewar, and so admytted w^h^in the said citye for many yeares before the said dearthe and scarsitye, but hathe lefte bruaying uttelie, not onlye to the ill example of the reast of Victuallers w^t^n the citye, but also to the extreme famyshement of the kinge's liege people of the same citye, unless convenient meanes had byn by the foresyghte of the Maior and his brithen w^t^ expedicon bin pvidid and had for the same; It is therefore enacted at the same assemble, uppo the ripe and mature consideracion of the ungentill and unnaturall behavor of the said Robert Bagg in the pmss^s^ towardes the hole multitude of the same citye, the kinge ma^ties^ liege and lovinge subjectes, that the said Robert Bagge shall not from hensforthe be admitted to brewe w^t^n the citye aforesaid, nother any other to his use: And that everye brewar frome hensforthe lick^t^ so offendynge shall leikwise be discharged from any further

brewinge: And that the said Maior for the tyme beinge permittynge and sufferinge any brewar so as aforesaid discharged to brewe to sale, shall forfett for every tyme so admittynge the same xx$^{d}$: And evri brewar beinge discharged and begin$^{g}$ to brewe agayne, shall forfett for evri tunlocke xl$^{s}$; and for refusinge to paye the said forfett of xl$^{s}$, to suffer imprysonment at the Maior's will and pleasure.

---

Mr. David Wavell re-admitted to the Bench, he giving a treat to the Corporation of five pounds.

21$^{st}$ September, 1691.

*Item*, It is agreed yt Mr. David Wavell, Sonne of Thomas Wavell, Gent., one of the Aldermen of this citie, in consideracon of his Father's service donne for the citie, and ye greate hazard, losses, and abuses he sustained in ye late King James his time, he the said David Wavell shall be discharged and excused from serving the Offices of Low Bailiffe, High Bailiffe, High Constable, and Chamberleine, and accordingly is hereby discharged from the said Offices, and shall be forthwithe re-admitted to the Bench, he giving a treat of Five Pounds to the Corporation.

Private coining of brass half-pence and farthings prohibited.

7th Septr, 1669.

Whereas divrse psons have of late in sevrall places taken upon them to coyne or cause to be coyned great numbers of Brasse halfe-pence and Farthings, and to vent them to the King's Subiects, whereby this citty as well as other places doth exceedingly abound with the sayde halfe-pence and Farthings, wch doth already, and yf not tymely prvented will dayly more and more bringe greate Damage to the Inhabitants of this citty, for by reason of the death of some of those persons wch sett forth those halfe-pence and farthings, and that others of them doe remove theyr dwellings or absecond themselves, many of those halfe-pence and farthings will not passe from man to man, soe that those persons in whose hands the sayde halfe-pence and farthings doe remaine must needs suffer damage thereby; And alsoe many of those halfe-pence and farthings are brought from places farr remote from this place, and wth whom this citty hath noe comerce or Trade; by reason of all wch the Inhabitants of this citty are putt to great Trouble in takeing moneys for theyr wares, and doe dayly receive damage thereby. Now that these groweing inconveniences may be redressed in tyme, and that such small changeing money may be provided, that noe man for the future may lose in receiveing the same, It is att this Assembly agreed upon and accordingly ordained, That a convenient nomber of Brasse halfe-pence and farthings shall be provided by the citty out of the comon Stocke thereof, wth such

a Stampe upon them as they may be publiquely known to be the halfe-pence and farthings belonging to this citty; and that these halfe-pence and farthings thus allowed and provided (and noe others) shall currently passe from man to man in this cittye. And that noe man may suffer damage by takinge these halfe-pence and farthings thus sett forth, It is by this Assembly agreed upon, That this citty shall exchange all such halfe-pence and farthings for current money of England when any pson shall give convenient notice soe to doe. And it is further agreed upon and ordained, That from and after the first day of November next ensueinge, noe other brasse halfe-pence or Farthings shall currently passe in this citty but such as be sett forth as aforesayd. And it is also agreed upon att this Assembly, That such persons in this citty who are members of the Corporacon shall receive reasonable satisfaction for any losse they shall sustaine by calling in such halfe-pence and farthings aforesayd. And it is also agreed upon, that yf any Benefitt arise by setting forth the sayd halfe-pence and farthings, It shall be ymployed for the use and benefitt of the poore.

And yf any pson or psons w$^{th}$in this citty shall, after the tyme aforesayd, vent or offer in payment any Brasse halfe-pence or Farthings other than such as shall be stamped w$^{th}$ the aforesayd stampe of this citty, every pson soe offendinge shall for every such offence forfeite the Some of Fyve shillings, to the use of the Chamber of this citty, to be levyed by distresse and sale of the goods of the offender.

Any person other than the authorised Serjeants to serve Processes to prevent debtors evading their creditors.

18th March, 1569.

Forasmoche as dyvers evill disposed psons myndinge to live upon other men's travayle, have gotten into their hands, by the way of byinge and contractinge, other men's goodes, and not paying redy money for the same, after which tyme entendinge to defraude their sayed creditors, have kept their houses and other secreate places, so that the Seargeants of this citie cannot serve proces dulie against them; And also it is thought that some of the Sergeants, beinge corrupted by such Debters, have not done their diligence in servinge of Proces against such persons as aforesayed, by reason wherof many symple and well-meanynge people have byn greatly delayed in recovry of their Debts against suche persons so kepinge their houses, to their great hurte and domage and delaye of Justice, and to the great ignominie and slaunder of the cytie, and discredit of other good citizens myndinge trulie to paye their Debts: For remedy whereof yt is agreed by the Mayor and the whole Comonaltie of the saied citie for the tyme beinge, and the more parte of his bretherne, from tyme to tyme to authorise any person of this citie to arrest any pson, soe that he so authorised have a Precept under the Seale of the office of the mayoraltie of the sayed citie, and that the same arrest shall stande and be in as good force and effect as though any Seargeant

shoulde have done it; And that the like fees be payed to the bayliffs as have byn accustomed when the Sergeants have done the like.

---

We find, in 1635, an Ordinance relating to roasting-pigs, geese, &c., and which were only allowed to be exhibited provided they were plump, fat, and in good condition. It runs thus:—

*Item*, That an Ordinance be drawne that hereafter it may be lawful for all that bring pigs, goose, capon, or such like viands, to the Market, may bring the same dead, so that they be fat, fair, and handsomely drest; notwithstanding any Ordinance to the contrary.

---

Council-house broken open.

*Memorandum*, That the 28th daye of August, in the Two and thirtieth year of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, the Queen's Maiesty that now is, the Counsel House of the citie was found broken open, and the Settle with two locks (within which Settle was a Coffer with foure Locks fastened with a Chain, the keys whereof did remaine in the

custody of the Cofferers, according to the ancient use of the citye, and was also forcibly broken uppe, and the saide Coffer (the Chain being broken) was carried awaye. Within which Coffer were three several Seals of Silver, viz., The Common Seal of the City, the Seale of the Confirmation thereof, and the Seale of the Hospital of Saint John. There was also in the same Coffer, in Coin, to the value of fourscore Pounds, or thereabouts; and in Plate, being Pawnes, to the value of Thirteen Pounds, or thereabouts; and also sondrie and divers Bonds and Specialties, as well for the Debt of the Citie as also for divers Stock committed to the disposition of the citie; and also the particular Books of Accounte of the charge contained in the same Coffer: Whereupon this present 16th day of October, in the Two and thirtieth yeare aforesaide, an Account is taken of the Plate and particular Debt of the city, and of the Stock aforesaide, collected and made as well by the viewe of certain Books and particular Notes, as also by the confession of divers persons to whom the said Debt and Stock have been lent.

---

We have heretofore alluded to the annual taxation of artificers for permission to use or exercise their trade or mystery within the city; and hereunder we record one of the latest assessments:—

[Civitas Winton.]

A Rate made and agreed upon by y^e^ Mayor a Aldermen of the said citty upon the several psons hereund^r^ named, for using their Trades with^n^ y^e^ said citty, not being free of y^e^ Guild of Merchants there, time out of minde and beyond the memory of man had and used within y^e^ same citty, and termed Artificer's mony, for one whole yeare, to Comence from y^e^ Feast of S^t^ Michael tharchangell last past, 1671, yeoven this Twenty-sixth day of January, 1671.

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| Of Prosser Speering ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Richard Ayling, sen^r^ ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of John Ayling ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Richard Ayling, Jun^r^ ... | 1 | 0 |
| Of William Fletcher ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Wilmer ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Of Richard Smith ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Harry Goodman..... | 3 | 4 |
| Of Robert Abbott, Joyner ... | 0 | 6 |
| Of John Nuttier ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of John Mersh ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of William Strong ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Edward Tipper ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Vinn..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Jo. Hayward, ioyner ..... | 1 | 0 |

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Of Nicholas Tayler ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of John Gantlet, iun$^{r}$ ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of M$^{r}$ Rich. Golledge ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Of Willm. Dancaster ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Nicholas Moyse ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Willm. Stephens..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of John Pope ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Oades ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Nich. Davis als Jenkin ... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Robert Phillips, barb$^{r}$ ... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Richard Waldron ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of John Tipy ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Of Tho. Chapman ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Edward Richardson ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of John Plenty ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Stephen King..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Robert Phillips, cutl$^{r}$..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of John Butler ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Edward Knap ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Bates..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of John Tayler, Butcher ... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Michell Fitchett..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of Nicholas Mersh, iun$^{r}$ ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Of Nathaniel Godwin ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Webb ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Mr. Lancelott Kirby ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Of John Dalby ..... | 1 | 0 |

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Of Phillip Tayler ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of John Emery ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Of Richard Osmond ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of George Tarleton ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of Giles Norcott ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Peter Barrett ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of George Butler ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Rich. Speering, Coop$^{r}$ ... | 1 | 0 |
| Of James Symes ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Mr. Shadrack Lyne ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of John Vinn ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Richard Ransted ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Humphry Bowry ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Mr. Jenkin David ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Mr. Richard Sewett ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Of Edward Grace ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Of Mr. Thomas Mundey..... | 2 | 6 |
| Of William Alored ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Of Jonathan Gratwick ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of John Allison ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Michaell Mose ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Richard Hayman ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of John Davis..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Ralfe Browne..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Carpenter ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Hugh Feldowne..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas Broadway..... | 1 | 0 |

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Of William Titheridige ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Thomas George ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Henry Jones, Glover ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Of Roger Lane ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Of Nathaniell Skirner ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Henry Ghost ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Of John Soane ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of W$^{m}$ Waldron, Butcher ... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Rowland Wilkes..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Jerom Addams ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Nicholas Ashton..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Thomas Manser ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Robert Beale ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Samuel Masters, painter... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Harry Browne ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of —— Gilmore y$^{e}$ sadl$^{r}$ ... | 1 | 6 |
| Of Thomas Dalley ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Richard Coleman ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Of Richard Knight ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Of Robert Abram ..... | 0 | 6 |

10th June, xixth Elizabeth.

[For Keepinge the Armor of the City.]

*Item*, That the saied Gyles Blunden shall have the keepinge of the Armor of the Cyty, by Inventory, and shall dresse, skower, buckle, lether, and varnish the same duringe his lyfe; and that he have yerelie for the same of the chamber, xxvs, iiijd.

---

An order to repair St. Peter's Tower, where the old town bell was hung.

13th April, 1593.

It is agreed that Edward Mathew shall forthwithe newe builde one decayed Arch of St Peter's Tower, where the Town Bell hangith, and sufficientlie repayre the fine worke decayed of the sayd Tower, and stop all needful chinks and breaks; and shall have paide hime for his laboure and stuff Foure Pounds, to be paid by the Chamberlain; and in the meantime the Town Bell be sounded from Laurence Church.

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An Ordinance concerning waggons coming into the city through the Westgate.

7th September, 1669.

Whereas severall Inhabitants of this Citty whose Houses joind to the High Streete, from the Westgate to the Crosse, on both sides of the sayd High Streete, have been, and are att great charges in repairing and making good the paving of the same Streete before their several Doores from time to time: And whereas also of late tyme several psons coming wh Waggons in at the West Gate aforesayd, wih theyr carriage, doe usually dragge one of the hinder Wheeles of such Waggon att the same Gate, or before, and soe dragg such theyr Waggons from the sayd Gate, sometymes as farr as the Signe of the Sunne or further, thereby ploughing and tearing upp the Paveinge before the Dores of the Inhabitants there, to theyr great damage and Costs in makinge the same good againe; for prvention of wh inconvenience and prejudice for the future, It is this day Ordered and ordained att this Assembly wth an unanimous assent, That whosoever after Michaelmas day next, coming in att the sayd Westgate, that shall dragge the Wheels of his or theyre Waggon or Waggons, shall forfeite and pay for every tyme he or they so doe or dothe, three pence, the same to be then forthwith levyed by one of the Sergeants att Mace of this Citty, by way of Distresse; and the money so levyed and taken shall from tyme to tyme be accounted for by such Sergeant and Sergeants unto the Maior of the sayd Cittie for

the tyme beinge, who is hereby desired to cause the same to be entered into the Coffer Booke, and to be kept in the Coffers, and th to remain untyll the tyme there shall be occasion of paving the sayde High Streete from the Westgate aforesayde to the Cross; and then the Maior for the tyme beinge, in the presence of the most part of the Aldermen, shall take forth the sayde money so collected and raised as aforesaide, and shall distribute the same to the respective Inhabitants of the sayd High Street, from the Westgate aforesayd unto the Cross, according to each Inhabitant's proportion of paving before his Dore; and this to be observed for the future. And that no pson or psons that way coming in with waggon or waggons may pretend ignorance hereof, It is ordered and ordained also, that a Copy of this Ordinance, fayrely written, shall be placed and affixed upp at the said Westgate.

---

We will now conclude our voluminous extracts by a copy of a recommendation made by the two Monarchs, Charles I. and Charles II., to the Corporation of this city, to admit one Ferdinando Bye to the office of Town Clerk, he having been deprived of the same by the nomination and influence of John Lisle, one of the Judges of Charles I., and Recorder of the said city.

[The City of Winchester in the County of Southampton.]

Att a comon Assemblye holden for the sayd city in the Guildhall of the same city, on Tuesday, the fyve and twentieth day of September, in the twelvth yeare of the Raigne of our most gracious Soveraigne Lord Charles the second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland Kinge, defendor of the Fayth, Anno Dm. 1666; Edmonde Fyfield, Esq^re^, then being Mayor.

Att wch Assembly it was publiquely and openly discussed and declared, that whereas our late Soveraigne Lorde Kinge Charles, of blessed memory, did by his Let^rs^ of the thirteenth of September, one thousand six hundred and forty seaven, directed to the Mayor and Corporacon of this citie, recomend Ferdinando Bye to be Town Clarke of this citie, the tenor of wch letre followth in these words:—

" Charles Rex.

" Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well.—Whereas we " understand that your Towne Clarke's place is voyde by the " decease of that officer; And whereas we understand that " Ferdinando Bye, of that our city, hath been formerly ymployed " in that Office, and is a person of ability to execute it, by " being one that hath well deserved of us; we therefore, upon " his humble peticon, are graciously pleased to recomend him to " your present election, to succeed the sayd Town Clarke, " deceased, wherein you will expresse your readiness to comply " wth our desires, and give us good contentment, when wee

"shall heare you have donn accordingly.—Given at Hampton "Court, the 13th day of September, 1647."

And this Assembly being informed that the sayd Ferdinando Bye, whn one weeke after the date thereof, tendered the same unto the then Mayor and Aldermen of the sayd city, who, upon receipte thereof, did (amongst themselves) declare, by their unanimous and ready consent, for the choosing and admitting of the sayd Ferdinando Bye to the said office of Town Clarke, as well in obedience to the sayd letre as also for that the said Ferdinando Bye was known to be a person of abilitie and fitness for the executing thereof, having been brought up as a Clerke in the sayde Office for many years together under Lancelot Thorpe, Gent., late one of the Aldermen of the sayd citie, deceased, who in his lyfe time had and did undertaken the sayd Office; And that the sayde Ferdinando Bye was then known to bee a pson of integritie, and bred up towards the Law, and having lyved in creditt for many yeares in the sayd citie; And that Edward Thorpe, Gent., one of the Sonnes of the sayd Lancelott, after the death of his sayd Father, enjoyed the sayd Office during his life; after whose decease the sd Ferdinando Bye, having married one of his Sisters, became (as aforesaid) a Suitor for the same place; all which things were very great motives and inducements to the sayd Mayor and Aldermen for the choosing and admitting the sayd Ferdinando Bye to the sayd Office, and had then been admitted, had not John Lisle, Esquire, beinge then Recorder of the sayde citie, opposed him, alledging that the sayd Ferdinando Bye had been in service for the late Kinge against the Parliament, and then recommended Stephen

Welsteede, Gent$^{n}$, to the sayd Office, for that he had served the Parliament as Clerke or Agent to the Committee of Parliament for Sequestrations: And divers of ye sayd Committee then likewise appeared on the behalf of the sayd Stephen Welsteed, and forasmuch as this citye was then under the power of ye Parliament, and the Comittee then sitting in the Close, nere Winchester, and the said John Lisle being then one of the Comittee, and a person then in great power, being one of the late Kinge's Judges, and the sayd Mayor and Aldermen, and most parte of all the Citizens and inhabitants of the city, having engaged themselves for the late Kinge against the then Parliament, in Policie to secure themselves and the sayd city from ruine and distruction, Did agree that the sayd Stephen Welsteede should undertake the sayd Office untyll an opportunity might offer its self for the setling of the sayd Ferdinando Bye in the same, and have ever since forborne to grante a patent to the sayd Stephen Welsteede: And whereas the sayd Ferdinando Bye hath again tendered to this assembly the present King's Ltrs of recomendacon to the sayd Office, directed to the sayd Mayor and Corporacon, the Tenor whereof followeth in these words:—

" Charles R.

" Trusty and well beloved, we greete you well.—Whereas
" wee are given to understand that our late Royal Father, of
" blessed memory, did by his ltrs of the 13$^{th}$ day of September,
" 1647, recomend Ferdinando Bye to be Towne Clarke of our
" citty of Winchester, in the place of that Officer then deceased,

"but that instead of reeping the benefitt of our sayd recomend-
"acon, the sayd Ferdinando Bye received a pruidite, beinge
"sequesteerd for procuring the same in consideracon of the
"premises. And for the good testimony we have received of
"the sayd Ferdinando Bye, his Loyalty, and ability to execute
"the sayd Office, wee are graciously pleased to add this our
"recomendation in his behalf, that he may be forthw^th admitted
"Towne Clerke of our sayd citie, and enjoy that Office whereof
"hee hath been soe many yeares deprived, wt^h all the privi-
"ledges, benefitts, and comodities thereunto belonginge; wherein
"you will express your readiness to comply with our desires,
"and give us good contentment, when wee shall heare you have
"donne accordingly.—Given att our Court att Whitehall, the
"17^th day of September, 1660, in the twelveth yeare of our
"Raigne."

Which sayd letters beinge read, and the sayd Stephen Welsteede being present, and required by the Assembly to declare what he could on the behalf of himself for the contynuinge of the sayd Office, did alledge that he was elected and sworn att an Assembly holden for this city, the seventeenth day of September, in the yeare of our Lord 1649. Whereupon this Assembly, being informed that that admission was obtained by the power of the sayd John Lisle and others of the sayd Committee as aforesayde, Wherefore this assembly, as well in obedience to the sayde two Kings' Letters as also considering the ability and fitness of the s^d Ferdinando Bye as aforesayd, and the unfitness of the sayde Stephen Welsteede, as appeares by a late order for his suspension, remayninge upon Record in the day booke of the

Council howse, the Patent of the sayde Office of Town Clerk shall be delivered to the said Ferdinando Bye,—who was at the next meeting admitted free of the Guild of Merchants, and sworn in as one of the 24 of the city.

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We must now express a hope that our readers have not been disappointed by the perusal of these documents, but have participated in the gratification we have experienced in transcribing and collating them.

# INDEX.


PAGE

ALDERMEN, slandering of . . 49
,, misconduct of . . . . . 51
,, to survey warders . . . . 119
,, to act as surveyors of their district . . 106
Amusements . . . . . 74
Anne, Queen, visit of . . . . . 162
,, address to . . . . . 166
Armour of the city . . . . . 185
Arms of noblemen displayed on the city gates . . 9
Artificers, list of. . . . . 181

Bailiffs, dress of . . . . . 46
Ballot, the . . . . . 31
Bellman, appointment of . . . . . 123
Brewer, penalty on . . . . . 174
Bull-baiting . . . . . 75
,, ring adjoining the mayor's house . . . 75
,, dogs to be muzzled . . . . . 75
,, butchers to find . . . . . 76

Castle, surrender of, to Oliver Cromwell . . . 147
,, demolition of, and conveyance of site to Charles II. 157
Charles II., visits of . . . . . 153
,, orders to be observed during his visit . 126

PAGE

Charles II., address to . . . . . 158
,, answer of . . . . . 159
,, second address to . . . . 159
,, a freeman of the corporation . . 7
Charlotte, Queen, visit of . . . . 167
,, address to . . . . . 169
Charter of incorporation . . . . . 1
,, infringement of . . . . . 10
,, surrender of . . . . . 23
,, punishment for gainsaying . . . . 5
,, renewal of . . . . . 24
,, restoration of its privileges . . . . 30
Christening of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. . 135
Citizens to wear gowns . . . . . 53
,, to attend the mayor . . . . 50
,, censure on . . . . . 111
Coining of brass farthings . . . . 176
Corporation, members of, in 1679 . . . . 170
Council-house broken open . . . . 179
Cradle, royal . . . . . 141
Crier, proclamation by . . . . . 113
Cromwell's letter to the mayor . . . . 148
,, to Sir T. Fairfax . . . . 149

Debtors, service of process on . . . . 178

Elizabeth, Queen, preparations to receive . . 152

Fire, danger from . . . . . 121
,, Engines . . . . . 126
Foreigners not to sell in the town . . . . 58

PAGE

Franchisemen, dress of . . . . . 8
Fraternities, incorporation of . . . . 33
,, rules, regulations, &c., of . . . 38
Freeman, Charles II. enrolled as . . . . 7
,, Duke of York enrolled as . . . 7
,, Prince George of Denmark enrolled as . . 7
,, Arthur Duke of Wellington enrolled as . 7
Freemen . . . . . 6
,, dress of . . . . . 46
,, distraining . . . . . 46
,, to meet at High Cross . . . . 369

George III., address to . . . . . 167
Gifts, new year's, and other . . . . 80
,, to Queen Anne . . . . . 163
,, to Queen Elizabeth . . . . 152
Goldsmith, penalty on, for using trade . . . 57
Guilds, incorporation of . . . . . 33

Hedges in High Street . . . . . 129
Horse-racing . . . , . . 77
House ordered to be burnt . . . . . 110
,, St. John's . . . . . 110

Itchen river, petition to render it navigable . . . 86
,, ,, reciting the completion of . . 89

James II., visit of . . . . . 153

Lighting during the visit of Charles II. . . . 126
Lottery, the . . . . . 79

PAGE

Marriage of Philip and Mary . . . . 142
Mayor, imprisonment of, by Captain Clerke . 25
,, apology for imprisonment of . . 26
,, election of, to be by ballot . . . . 31
,, dispute with London as to precedency of . . 43
,, to wear a scarlet gown or cloak . . . 44
,, misconduct of . . . . 46
,, slandering the . . . 48
,, blaspheming the . . . . . 49
,, to repair the city walls . . . . 55
,, to see the bread weighed . . 55
,, to see proper ale brewed . . 55
,, to admit parties to sell beer . . . 56
,, not to carry on an inn . . . 56
,, not to sell fish . . . . . 56
,, not to ride without a servant . . . . 56
,, power of, abridged . . . . 56
,, election of . . . . . 99
Mayor's letter to Cromwell . . . 148
,, wife to wear a scarlet gown . . . 44
Mud walls . . . . . 129
Murage . . . . . 3
Mysteries, incorporation of . . . . 33

Northgate taken down . . . . . 9
Nurses provided during the plague . . . 107

Orders to prevent infection . . . . . 104
,, for cleanliness . . . . 113

Pannage . . . . . 3

PAGE

Paving during the visit of Charles II. . . . 126
,, bounds and manner of . . . . 128
Pig-styes . . . , . . . 102
Pigs, geese, &c., how to be sent to market . . . 179
Plague, the . . . . . 91
,, petition to Sir Thomas Fleming concerning the . 91
,, account of . . . . . 93
,, wholesome victuals during the . . . 96
,, king's river to be kept pure on account of the . 97
,, stopping the brook in time of the . . . 98
,, supply of water during the . . . 99
,, mayor elected at his own residence on account of the 99
,, mayor's supper discontinued because of the . . 100
,, cleansing streets during the . . . 100
,, wholesome supply of salt fish in time of the . . 102
,, objection to pig-styes during the . . . 102
,, orders to avoid infection in time of the . . 104
,, aldermen to act as surveyors during the . . 106
,, dogs supposed to convey the . . . . 106
,, nurses provided during the . . . 107
,, scavenger appointed in time of the . . . 107
,, warders appointed during the . . . 109
,, house ordered to be burnt to stay progress of the 110
,, raging at St. John's House . . . . 110
,, censure on citizens at the time of the . . 111
,, orders for cleansing during the . . . 113
,, abolishing feasting on account of the . . 114
,, bull-baiting discontinued during the . . . 116
,, non-admission of strangers in time of the . 116
,, aldermen to survey warders during the . . 117
,, orders to be observed by warders during the . 110

PAGE

Poundage . . . . . 3
Processions on holy days . . . . . 67

Race plate . . . . . 78
Racing . . . . . 77
Recorder, misconduct of . . . . . 60
Revealing secrets of council-house . . . 49

Sabbath, observance of . . . . . 66
,, procession on . . . . . 67
,, freemen to meet at High Cross on . . . 69
,, shops to be closed on . . . . 69
,, attending the mayor to church on . . . 70
,, to attend sermons on . . . . 71
,, idle children not to play in the churchyard on . 72
,, almspeople to resort to church on . . . 73
,, sale of provisions on . . . . 73
Scavenger appointed . . . . . 107
Southgate taken down . . . . . 9
St. Peter's tower ordered to be repaired . . . 185

Town clerk, appointment of . . . . 188
Trade, charge for exercising . . . . . 42
Treat to the corporation . . . . . 176

Visits, royal . . . . . 152

Westgate, waggons entering at . . . . 186
Winchester, loyalty of . . . . . 82
,, surrender of . . . . . 149
,, depressed condition of . . . 82
,, delivery of the city plate to maintain the army 89

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